

HUDSON'S leadership is based upon ten years' concentration in refining a great car around the famous Super-Six Motor. This exclusive invention added 80% to motor efficiency, yielding 75 horsepower without added weight, size or cost. It almost doubled car endurance. No motor, however costly, in design or construction equals Super-Six smoothness, reliability and performance. There has been constant improvement in every detail. Easier steering, greater roadability, more comfort, better materials, finer workmanship, handsomer appearance and more lasting finish.

Touring \$81,600 Coach \$81,775

Including complete special equipment.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

33, Wong Nei Chung Road, Happy Valley.

China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845



N. LAZARUS.

Hong Kong's Only European Optician—
Established Over Forty Years
Manager:—Ralph A. Cooper, M.A.O.A.
Registered Optometrist (Canada).

No. 25,623

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1927.

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

NEW MENACE TO HANKOW.

Kiukiang Commander Reconciled to Chiang.

DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENT.

Northerners Recapturing Ground in Kiangs.

AN ADVANCE TO TSING KIANG PU.

Another surprise comes from the war zone to-day, it being reported that General Chiang Kai-shek has effected a reconciliation with General Chow Pei-teh, who is in command of the troops in Kiukiang. As this was the principal centre of defence by the Hankow party, against the advance of the Nanking troops, this latest move constitutes a severe menace to Hankow.

The Northerners are recapturing more ground in Kiangs and have advanced as far as Tsing Kiang Pu.

Nationalist troops have occupied all the houses in the Concession in Chinkiang, as well as the Consulate, also the Customs property, with the exception of the Commissioner's house.

CHIANG'S ADHERENTS IN KIUKIANG.

Kiukiang, July 27.

An important new development has taken place with the reconciliation of Chiang Kai-shek with General Chow Pei-teh, who is in command of the troops here. As Kiukiang was looked on as the principal centre of defence by the Hankow party against the advance of the Nanking troops and the strength of the troops under Chow Pei-teh is considerable, this latest move constitutes a severe menace to Hankow.

A large number of Chiang Kai-shek's adherents are reported to have arrived at Kiukiang already and Chiang Kai-shek is expected here on July 30.

More troops have arrived from Hankow in the meantime.—British Naval Wireless.

The Wooing of Feng.

Hankow, July 27.

M. Borodin is still in communication with Feng Yu-hsiang with a view to bringing him over to the Hankow side.—British Naval Wireless.

Northern Success.

Chinkiang, July 27.

It is reported that the Northerners are recapturing more

ground in Kiangs from the Nationalists and that they have advanced to Tsing Kiang Pu.

Nationalist troops in Chinkiang have occupied all houses in the Concession as well as the Consulate. The Customs property, with the exception of the Commissioner's house, has been occupied.

Endeavours are being made by the Consul to get in touch with responsible officials. The Nationalist troops in the Concession are the 58th Regiment under General Hoiyong Ching who passed through here personally to-day on his way from Nanking to Shanghai. It is reported that General Wang Peh-sing arrives later. Another transport has arrived in harbour, presumably for transferring the troops down-river to attack Hankow.—British Naval Wireless.

Company was liable on infringement of regulations and requested agents not to send passengers in future. The Company, in fact, did not know that there were any passengers on board this ship. It was obvious that there could be no deliberate intention as ships arriving from Saigon had to go into quarantine when the passengers were all examined and their numbers taken.

It was at this stage that Mr. Lo produced a passenger certificate issued by the Chinese authorities at Canton in respect of the ship in question.

Magistrate Powerless.

His Worship intimated that he had no authority as Magistrate to say whether the certificate was of equivalent value under the wording of the ordinance to a certificate issued in Hong Kong or by the British port authorities. It was a case for the Governor in Council to decide, and he would have to adjourn the case for their consideration. His Worship added that had he been shown the certificate before, he would not have signed the summons in connection with the present case.

On Mr. Lo stressing the possibility of a decision being given summarily regarding the merits of the case and the bona fides of the owners, His Worship stated that the question of the certificate raised a very big principle, viz., as to whether Hong Kong was going to recognise a Canton passenger certificate. As a Magistrate he was not in a position to give a decision.

Case Adjourned.

In the course of further argument, His Worship emphasised the necessity of the case going before the Governor in Council. As a case in point, he referred to negotiations which were still pending between the British Government, the Board of Trade and the Swedish Board of Trade regarding the refusal of the British Board of Trade to recognise the Swedish Board of Trade certificate as being of "equivalent value."

In answer to Mr. Lo, His Worship indicated that the ship would be allowed to proceed pending the hearing of the case, but he could not allow passengers to be brought to Hong Kong until a decision was arrived at.

The Marine Court hearing was adjourned sine die.

TAELS FOR TIENTSIN.

Cost of Shipment By Warships.

INQUISITIVE M.P.

Government's Confidence In The C.-in-C.

London, Tuesday.

In the House of Commons, Commander J. M. Kenworthy (Labourite, Central Hull) asked whether the British Banks in Shanghai and the Yokohama Specie Bank, on whose account 3,000,000 and 500,000 taels, respectively, were shipped from Shanghai to Wei-hai-wei (for Tientsin) on board ships of the Royal Navy, were making payment for such and defraying the cost of the fuel expended.

Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Headlam, replying for the Government, said that he presumed that the local Naval authorities would claim payment according to the King's Regulations. The cost of the fuel was approximately £2,000. He did not know whether the ships specially journeyed from Shanghai to Wei-hai-wei for the purpose of carrying the bullion, but the Commander-in-Chief on the spot was quite capable of dealing with the matter.—Reuter.

[A London cable of July 21 stated:—In the House of Commons, replying to an inquiry by Mr. S. P. Viant (Labour) as to whether the Government approved the recent shipment of bullion by foreign banks in Shanghai to Tientsin, in British destroyers, Mr. G. Locker-Lampson explained that two British banks in Shanghai last week were refused permits by the Nanking authorities to ship silver to Tientsin, on the ground of there being an embargo. The treaties provided for the free importation and exportation thereof, and the illegal prohibition involved the danger of a serious financial crisis at Tientsin, with disastrous results to British interests. The British Minister accordingly consulted the Commander-in-Chief, who gave instructions for the transport of silver by British warships. The Minister reported that 3,000,000 taels had accordingly been despatched to Wei-hai-wei by the destroyer fleet for the banks, on July 20, and 500,000 taels had been shipped to the Yokohama Specie Bank at the same time, at the request of the Japanese Minister.]

WAR PENSIONS.

A HUGE DEPARTMENTAL VOTE.

EXPENDITURE SINCE 1914.

Rugby, Tuesday. The cost of war pensions and their administration during the current year will amount to £61,442,000, being the largest single vote of any public Department which comes before Parliament.

This brings the total expenditure of the Department on War Pensions since 1914 to £786,000,000, which is greater by nearly 20 per cent. than the whole national debt as it stood at the outbreak of the war.—British Wireless Service.

EDITORS' TOUR.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON FROM AMERICA.

BUSY WEEK OUTLINED.

Rugby, Tuesday. A party of 25 editors of American newspapers has arrived in London. They will remain here a week, during which they will be entertained by various newspapers and Press organisations.

On Thursday they will be received by Sir Austen Chamberlain at the Foreign Office.—British Wireless Service.

The rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inch. Total since January 1 69.06 inches, against an average of 49.75 inches.

Among passengers leaving for Shanghai on the s.s. "President Cleveland" to-day were Mr. H. W. Ray, Managing Director of the Hong Kong Amusement, and Miss Ray.

NAVAL PARLEY.

"Parity" A Stumbling Block.

PROLONGED CONSULTATION.

Britain Anxious to Avoid a Rupture.

London, Tuesday.

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions, Mr. Winston Churchill said that it would probably be necessary for the Government to make a statement on the Geneva naval policy before the House rose. He agreed with Mr. J. R. Clynes (Labourite) that it would be more convenient to make a statement to-morrow than on Thursday, but that was perhaps impossible.—Reuter.

Finalising Issues. Rugby, Tuesday. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, and Lord Cecil, the Chief British

\$50 CROSS PUZZLE.

Notice to Winners.

Winners of our last \$50 Cross-Word Puzzle, having to receive less than the sum of \$10 each, are asked kindly to call at the office of the "China Mail" when they will be paid.

delegates to the Naval Limitations Conference, who were to have returned to Geneva to-day, have postponed their departure pending the completion of the consideration by the Cabinet of the issues raised by the various proposals before the Conference.

The third British delegate, Admiral Sir Frederick Field, who was forced to remain at Geneva owing to illness, travelled to Lon-

MARCH ON YUNNANFU.

No Fighting To Take Place in City.

Paris, Tuesday.

From Yunnanfu it is reported that General Hu Jo-yu is continuing his march toward Yunnanfu.

The rival forces have given an assurance to the French Consul that there will be no fighting in the city and that all steps have been taken to assure the safety of French and Annamite coolies.—Reuter.

don yesterday and was at once rushed to Chatham Naval Hospital. Rear-Admiral Pound, Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, will take his place at Geneva.

In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, stated that it was the intention of the Government that a statement should be made on the Naval Conference either to-morrow or Thursday.

"Better Tone in America." Nothing is known in official quarters in London of a newspaper report that the British Ambassador at Washington has lodged a protest with the United States Government against the misrepresentation of the British proposals for naval disarmament and misquotations of official statements on the subject, which appeared in United States newspapers. It indeed appears from more recent Press telegrams that the aims of the British naval policy are beginning to be more fairly dealt with in the United States.—British Wireless Service.

London, Tuesday. The British-American differences at Geneva were touched upon by the Earl of Birkenhead at a dinner in addressing the party of American Editors who are visiting Great Britain.

He declared that, regardless of whether in the evolutionary history of the great world-empire, we always had been in the right or had always been in the wrong, the Empire was there to-day and we are its trustees. Yet no country in the world could be compared with the position of Great Britain which had material for only seven weeks' subsistence for the population.

He added: "When I think what that means to India and these islands if we were inadequately provided for—I care not for those fighting vessels but merely for the

DEFENCE FORCE.

Only Fourteen Deaths To Date.

QUESTION OF PENSIONS.

Impossible To Give General Undertaking.

London, Tuesday.

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions, Capt. H. Douglas King, Financial Under-Secretary of State for War, said that up to date there had been twelve deaths among the British and two deaths among the Indian troops in the Chinese Defence Force. Eight were due to illness and the rest to accidents and wounds.

He would ask the Earl of Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, whether a pension was being granted to any of the Indian cases.

Replying to a question as to whether the cases of fever, pneumonia, etc., were regarded as pensionable, Captain King said that it depended on the result of the inquiry in each case. He was unable to give a general undertaking.—Reuter.

NEW VICE-MINISTER.

APPOINTED BY NANKING GOVERNMENT.

Shanghai, Wednesday.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi has been appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs concurrently with his present post of Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Kiangs.—Reuter.

clans of cruiser that ministers to the sustentation of the vital arteries of the nation—that and that alone is what concerns me and my colleagues.—Reuter.

EARLIER CABLES.

London, Tuesday.

It was intended that Mr. W. C. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil should proceed to Geneva to-day, hence the postponement has revived talk of the possibility of a deadlock in the Conference.

The stumbling block is the word "parity" and its implications.

American Desires. The United States wishes to put most of her cruiser strength into 10,000 tonners and Great Britain wants to put hers into lighter cruisers not exceeding 7,500 tons, which is the most suitable for the protection of her commerce. Great Britain desires an agreement specifying the actual number of ships, and the United States insists on defining the maxima of cruisers without specifying the numbers in each class.

The prolonged consultations in London show the importance the Government attaches to exhausting every possibility of avoiding a rupture at the Conference.

Alleged Misrepresentation. The "Manchester Guardian's" New York correspondent states that the British Ambassador declined to comment on the report from London that he had been instructed to protest to the United States Government against the American Press misrepresentation of the British attitude at Geneva.

Well-informed quarters in London are not aware, as reported in the newspapers, that the British Ambassador at Washington has been instructed to protest against the anti-British propaganda now appearing in the American Press in connection with the Geneva Conference and declare that no official instructions have been sent to Sir Esme Howard.

Unfounded Report. It is stated that the spreading of the unfounded report that Great Britain is going to build 600,000 tons of cruisers is largely responsible for the American attitude.

It is pointed out that Great Britain never demanded 600,000 tons. As a matter of fact, she is at present unable to calculate her total tonnage.

Delegate Ill. Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field, one of the delegates at Geneva, who returned hurriedly to England suffering from acute gastric trouble, has had to be conveyed to the Naval Hospital at Chatham. His condition is serious.—Reuter.

DEMANDS ON JAPAN.

Sequel to Drowning of General Tang and Others.

CAPTAIN'S ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE.

Punishment and Compensation Required.

NANKING HOPEFUL OF ACCEPTANCE.

The Nanking Government has made a series of demands on Japan as the sequel to the drowning of General Tang Tai-chun and others on June 19.

The punishment of the Captain of the s.s. "Nanyang Maru" and other responsible officers is required.

Compensation is asked amounting to \$70,000 in the case of the drowned General and \$3,000 for other three Chinese drowned.

A written apology is demanded.

CONSTITUTE MINIMUM DEMANDS.

Shanghai, Wednesday. Arising out of the incident at Nanking on June 19, when General Tang Tai-chun, the special Envoy to Yunnan, and others were drowned—the Chinese allege by the negligence of the Captain of the s.s. "Nanyang Maru"—the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Nanking has handed the Japanese Consul four demands, namely:—

The punishment of the Captain and responsible officers of the "Nanyang Maru."

Compensation of \$70,000 in the case of General Tang Tai-chun, \$3,000 for each of the three other Chinese drowned, and \$500 for each of the five Chinese rescued.

The shipping Company and the steamer shall half-mast their flags on the day of the memorial service for those drowned.

The Japanese Consul shall send in a written apology to the

Nanking Government and guarantee that the incident shall not recur.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs points out that the foregoing constitute the minimum demands, and expresses the belief that Japan will find it possible to accept them in their entirety.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S TRADE.

CONDITIONS IN JUNE REVIEWED.

IMPORTS EXCEED EXPORTS.

The following Commercial Cable News in Japan for June has been received by the Japanese Consulate-General, Hong Kong:—

The foreign trade of Japan in the first half of the year showed an excess over import by 294 million yen over export (Yokohama and other 24 ports) amounting to 945 million yen. Comparing the figures of this year with those of the same period of last year, both export and import have decreased by 44 million yen and 149 million yen, respectively showing such changes in the main articles as recording increases of raw silk by 42 million, refined sugar by one million, food and canned goods by one million and declines of cotton piece goods by 35 million yen, coal by five million, china-ware by four million, in the export.

On the import side, improvements were shown in rice and pad by 35 million, wool by nine million, sugar by nine million, coal by four million yen, but decreases were shown in raw cotton 101 million, wheat 36 million, oil cakes 13 million, sulphuric ammonia 8 million, iron and steel 7 million, lumber 7 million, and machineries five million yen.

The cause of the decline in the export trade this season is in the unfavourable demand abroad due to the recovery in the gold exchange rate, the falling off of silver and, moreover, the trade with China was hit by the political disturbances.

The decrease in the imports is attributed to the dullness of the home market.

In the export trade, though there are several pessimistic factors on the one hand such as the decline of silver price and uneasiness of political chaos in China, etc., some favourable factors are also seen on the other hand, as the drop of silver exchange and shortage of stock in China market, at the same time, in the import trade. Some holding off will be followed due to the financial difficulties in trade. The increase in imports will probably be well balanced in the end.

The financial market, after the difficulties, is showing much activity with many questions of readjustment. The distribution of capital is abnormal, the general trend being to observe more caution.

The straightening out of the position of the Bank of Taiwan having been nearly mapped out on July 14, the general tendency is rather favourable, and there is no reason whatever for pessimism.

1. Foreign trade of Japan last month:—

Value of Exports, 179 million yen.

Value of Imports, 180 million yen.

Excess of Imports, 1 million yen.

2. Trade of Japan with China during last month:—

Value of Ex.irts, 42 million yen.

Value of Imports, 23 million yen.

Excess of Exports, 21 million yen.

VITAL POINT.

Canton Certificates In Question.

ARE THEY VALID LOCALLY?

Question For Governor In Council.

The question as to whether or not a passenger certificate issued by the Chinese authorities at Canton is of sufficient equivalent value for the carrying of passengers, to one issued by the British port authorities arose in the course of a case which was heard before the Marine Magistrate, Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., this morning.

The Captain and owner of the "Tai Fook Sing" (Capt. Madson and Mr. Tai Fook-sing, respectively) were charged with allowing the ship to arrive in the waters of the Colony on July 22 with more than twelve passengers on board.

Mr. M. K. Lo defended. In the course of the initial opening, it was stated that the ship had previously held a certificate in Hong Kong for the carrying of passengers, but as the ship had been later engaged in trade between Canton and Saigon, this had been allowed to lapse. A certificate had been issued to the ship at Saigon subsequent to a survey, but this was only valid until such time as the ship arrived in Hong Kong.

Company's Bona Fides. To prove the bona fides of the Company, Mr. Lo produced a letter which the owners had written to all the agents regarding the matter of passengers. Unfortunately, the Captain of the ship in question had not seen these instructions which were most definite on the question of passenger carrying. The letter pointed out the heavy penalties to which the

AIR "CHAMPION."

CREATES NEW ALTITUDE RECORD.

Washington, Tuesday. A new unofficial world's altitude record has been achieved by Naval Lieutenant Champion, whose instruments record a height of 48,000 feet.

The aeroplane caught fire during the descent, but Champion landed uninjured in a cornfield.

In order to save the barograph, on which the official establishment of the record depends, he was obliged to fight the flames with his hands.—Reuter's American Service.

CANTON TROUBLE.

SEAMEN'S UNION PICKETS ACTIVE.

NEWSPAPER COOLIE BARRED.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Shamshien, write to us under yesterday's date:—

The pickets (Seamen's Union) refused to let our newspaper coolie go on board the "Taishan" this morning to get the newspapers. He is well known and has not been interfered with before.

The foregoing serves to confirm the impression that, far from being settled, the Seamen's Union's trouble with the British steamers in Canton is as acute as ever. Likewise it emphasises that the Canton authorities are under the thumb of the pickets whom they are apparently afraid to disperse.

CLOUDY.

WEATHER REPORT AND FORECAST.

The weather report issued by the Royal Observatory this morning stated:—

Pressure gradients are shallow over the whole area except over S.W. China where a somewhat deep depression is still shown (to the N.W. or Halphong).

Forecast:—S.E. to S. winds, moderate; cloudy.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand to-day was 1/11 15/16

Phone C.22
FOR
**CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING**

Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Five-Roomed HOUSE, No. 49, in Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush system and all modern conveniences. Apply to—Spanish Dominican Procuration.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One brass "Hung Ming" pan of the Chinese Han Dynasty with automatic springs. Price \$1,000.00. Apply Box No. 487, c/o "China Mail."

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 5, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVIVORS.

—Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY, the 28th July, 1927, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 9, Queen's Garden (Ground Floor).

A Quantity of
**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.**

Catalogues will be issued. On View from Wednesday, the 27th July, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 23rd July, 1927.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, the 4th & 5th August, 1927, commencing each day at 11 a.m. with an interval from 1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

at No. 5, Peak Road

The Whole of Her Valuable Household Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Collection of Pictures, Curios, etc., etc.

comprising:—

Teak Hatstand with Bevelled Mirror, Drawing Room Suite, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Overmantel, Oil Paintings, Old Japanese Prints, Bronze and Brass Ware, Lacquered Cabinets, Ornate Curio, Cloisonne Ware, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Teak Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Cabinets, Cut Glass, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Teak Desk, Chairs, Electric Fittings, Ceiling Chests, Table Fans, Filter, Teak Ice Chests, Table Clock, etc., etc.

Iron Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak Dressing Table Glass Top, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Washstands, etc., etc.

Very Fine Carved Blackwood Ware, Porcelain Panelled Screens, Corian Cabinet with Brass Clasp, Mother of Pearl Inlaid Curio Cabinets, Old Chinese Hall Lamps, etc., etc.

ALSO

Old English Clocks by G. H. Borral and John Moore & Sons, London.

One Old Grand Father Clock

One Safe by Milners

AND

One Safe by Herring Hall Marvin

AND

One Piano Pianola by John Broadwood & Sons with lot of Music Rolls

AND

A Large Quantity of Maiden Hair Fern and Plants in Pots.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, the 1st of August, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 19th July, 1927.

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NOTICE.**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

WE are moving our Office Premises as and from 1st August, 1927 to Prince's Building, ground floor, Ice House Street (next Alexandra Cafe).

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hong Kong).
Hong Kong, 13th July, 1927.

THE KOWLOON MOTOR BUS CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following persons have been appointed to hold office as from January 1st, 1927:—

LOUIE WAI-SUN,
Managing Director.

LOUIE LEUNG,
Treasurer.

LAM MING-FAN,
Secretary.

L. G. CHONG,
Manager.

No PURCHASE contracts can be recognised by this Company unless signed by at least two of its Directors.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

LAM MING-FAN,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 18th July, 1927.

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Foreign Products Distributors

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China Building, 1st Floor. Tel. C. 3888.

**LESS NIGHT LIFE.**

EFFECT OF CURFEW ON SHANGHAI.

GOING HOME EARLY.

Writing from Shanghai, Sir Percival Phillips, the "Daily Mail" special correspondent, states that curfew has killed the much-advertised night life of Shanghai. Though the ban has been lifted, its moral effect remains. Purveyors of champagne and jazz mourn, but many wives rejoice.

The curfew lived but a little while, he says, and vanished when the Chinese ceased their foolish antics beyond the barricades. It was a mild affair at the best, 10 p.m. as the first limit for being outdoors, and an extra two hours' liberty after the first month.

When the curfew descended Shanghai rebelled like a naughty child, and was punished accordingly. The first night more than 1,200 defendants—mostly Chinese—were gathered in by patrols. But the diabolical dwindled so rapidly that within ten days the nightly bag was fewer than 100.

The first full night of freedom found expectant cafe proprietors entrenched behind barricades of champagne and extra cashiers in reserve. Now for the deluge! But it never came. Dancers and drinkers began to drift homewards at midnight. "But you can stay," pleaded the proprietors. "But we want to go home," retorted the patrons.

The New Habit. Even the Chinese have fallen into the new habit. By midnight the streets they largely inhabit are deserted. Riches coolies left high and dry by the lack of late fares wander about forlornly, convinced that the new order of things is another form of oppression by the foreign devil. Yet what they lose after midnight is more than made up earlier in the evening, when sailors and soldiers distribute "small money" with incredible generosity.

The Chinese have lost no opportunity, however small, of profiting by the militarisation of Shanghai. We enjoyed the thoroughly Chinese spectacle of one set of coolies putting wire up in the daytime and others taking down sections of it at night, almost under the eyes of the sentries.

No less resourceful were the Chinese householders living on the "frontier" street which divides the International Settlement from the French Concession. Though the side thoroughfares were sealed with wire and bulks of timber, the

police discovered that much foot traffic was still passing back and forth through a barrier that was apparently sealed.

Observation showed that the tenants of houses which had front entrances outside the barrier and back doors within it were admitting pedestrians through their premises at 5 coppers a head—and doing big business.

The Nut Hawker. But the first prize for turning misfortune into prosperity must go to the hawkers of nuts and small sweetmeats, who found the curfew an unexpected source of profit. The first night the 10 o'clock ban was enforced this aged and extremely dirty Chinese was arrested, in spite of tears, at a corner of the Bund.

The next night he was back at his post and, in spite of two warnings, persisted in remaining after 10. Again he was flung into confinement, this time without tears. When he appeared the third night as usual the sentries were furious at such a display of defiance, but their anger turned to perplexity when the hawkers packed up his baskets on the eve of curfew and waited with an inscrutable expression to be arrested.

The secret was out when he arrived at the detention hall. He set out his wares at a pitch he had occupied the night before and proceeded to sell nuts and other refreshments to his fellow-prisoners throughout the vigil. When the curfew was finally abolished he approached the sentries on the Bund and offered them a "cunshaw" (tip) to restore it.

To the end of my life I shall never forget that I once spelt "ejaculation" with a "k."—Sir Robert Blair.

A sermon is the most contemptible thing on earth unless the preacher preaches to himself.—Rev. G. A. S. Kennedy.

The man who knows Shakespeare will handle men a great deal better than the man who only knows his mathematics.—The Bishop of Hereford.

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LONDON £30.0.0.

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From Hong Kong.
S.S. "FIUME-L" Sails on or about 18th Aug.
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HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong.
M.V. "VIMINALE" Sails on or about 27th July.
M.V. "REMO" Sails on or about 23rd Aug.
S.S. "FIUME-L" Sails on or about 20th Sept.
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TAIYO MARU Friday, 12th Aug., at Noon.
TENYO MARU Monday, 22nd August, at Noon.
KOREA MARU Tuesday, 5th Sept.
* Calls Los Angeles, omitting Honolulu.
LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
HAKUSAN MARU Saturday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU Saturday, 13th August, at 11 a.m.
HARUNA MARU Saturday, 27th August.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 21st September.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.
RANGHON MARU Thursday, 16th August.
SEIYO MARU Tuesday, 15th August.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
Mexico & Panama.
GINGO MARU Friday, 15th August.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAMAKURA MARU Thursday, 11th August.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TATSUNO MARU Wednesday, 10th August.
CALCUTTA MARU Thursday, 25th August.
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
LYONS MARU Friday, 8th August.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.
PENANG MARU Monday, 1st August.
TOTTORI MARU Monday, 8th August.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU Friday, 19th August.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KAMO MARU Wednesday, 27th July, at 7 p.m.
TOYOHASHI MARU Thursday, 28th July.
SADO MARU Saturday, 30th July.
KATORI MARU Monday, 8th August.
For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
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S.S. "YANG TSE" 5th August.

s.s. "YALOU" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON,
HAVRE about the 26th July.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
PAUL LEGAT . . . A	—	—	2nd Aug.
AMAZON . . . B	—	—	10th Aug.
CHENONCEAUX . . A	1st July	2nd August	30th Aug.
ATHOS II . . . A	25th July	30th August	27th Sept.
DARTAGNAN . . . A	15th August	15th Sept.	11th Oct.
PORTHOS . . . A	26th August	27th Sept.	26th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

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A Class 1st Class . . . £90. 0s. 0d. B Class 1st Class . . . £85. 0s. 0d.
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SHIPPING SECTION.

LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

THIS MORNING'S LIST.

The following ocean-going steamers arrived during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. to-day:

Halvard (1,217) British, from Singapore.—Wo Fat Sing.—314 passengers, 390 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Lai Sang (2,225) British, from Osaka, Kobe.—Jardine's.—1,476½ tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 272½ tons general (through).

Araha (3,401) British, from Naji.—Mackinnon Mackenzie.—8 passengers, ½ tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,208 tons general (through).

Patroclus (6,910) British, from Shanghai.—B. & S.—14 passenger, 190 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,699 tons general (through).

AMERICAN AUSTRALIA ORIENT LINE.

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By SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
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S.S. "WEST PARALON" Aug. 9.
S.S. "WEST CALERA" Aug. 23.
FOR MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & CEBU.
S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" July 31.
For full information apply to—
SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
L. EVERETT, Inc.
General Agents
Telephone C. 3008
1st Floor, Queen's Building.

Garbeta (5,326) British, from Singapore.—Mackinnon Mackenzie.—1 passenger, 1,349 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Hai Hong (1,270) British, from Fochow, Swatow.—Douglas.—291 passengers, 688 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Yalon (4,180) French, from Dunkerque, Saigon.—M.M.—925 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 8,669 tons general (through).

Dorry (878) German, from Haiphong, Haihow.—Chow Yon Tong.—1,760 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Tjikarang (6,064) Dutch, from Shanghai, Keelung.—J.C.J.L.—19 passengers, 500 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,282 tons general (through).

Clara Jebben (1,145) Danish, from Bangkok.—Khoon Seng.—18 passengers, 2,169 tons rice for Hong Kong.

Halldor (839) Norwegian, from Bangkok.—Kim Shy Lung.—5 passengers, 1,900 tons rice for Hong Kong.

Corona (1,953) Norwegian, from Canton.—Dodwell & Co.—Hirundo (1,125) Norwegian, from Bangkok, Swatow.—Thoresen & Co.—2 passenger, 1,789 tons rice for Hong Kong.

Eiger (875) Norwegian, from Canton.—K. Larsen.—Deli Maru (1,239) Japanese, from Canton.—O.S.K.—

Soyohashi Maru (4,343) Japanese, from Tawao.—O.S.K.—71 538 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 131 tons general (through).

Batavia Maru (2,737) Japanese, from Samao.—O.S.K.—71 passengers, 750 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 3,740 tons general (through).

Kamo Maru (4,386) Japanese, from London, Singapore.—N.Y.K.—186 passengers, 454 tons general (through).
Indo Maru (3,686) Japanese, from Calcutta, Singapore.—O.S.K.—753 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 5,876 tons general (through).

Departures.
For Shanghai.—Pres. Cleveland.

For Keelung.—Siberia Maru.
For Sarakan.—Anatina.
For Whampoa.—Englee.
For Canton.—Yat Shing.
For Autow.—Tat Hing.
For Kobe.—West Nigir.
For Manila.—Pres. Madison.

Clearances.
For Singapore.—Patroclus.
For Shanghai.—Yalon.
For Kwong Chow Wan.—Sun Kong.

Shipping Abstract.

Arrivals	Departures	Port.
British	6	32
Japanese	5	9
French	1	2
Norwegian	4	9
Chinese	0	16
German	1	1
Dutch	1	10
American	0	3
Panama	0	1
Portuguese	0	4
	19	86

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

North Wall Basin, Delhi: East Wall Basin, Subs. L15 and L19; North Arm, Victrola; In Dock, Moorhen and Portol; Talkoo Dock, Foxglove; Buoy 2, Wild Swan; Buoy 6, Emerald; Buoy 8, Dauntless; Buoy 11, U.S.S. Helena; Buoy 18, Ruthenia; Buoy 25, Kharkii.

Speaking at Dumfermline Sir Alexander Gibb, who constructed Rosyth Dockyard, said he thought he could prophesy with a good deal of certainty that before very long Rosyth would be going again. It was the only modern and up-to-date base they had in the country, and was the only base which had deep water at all tides.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" Havre, L'don, F'dam & H'burg. 14th August

S.S. "KABINGA" Havre, L'don, F'dam & H'burg. 28th August

AUSTRALIA AUSTRAL-INDIES LINE

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

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S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" via Suez Canal 9th August
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" via Suez Canal 11th September

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M.V. "OLIVEBANK" via Suez Canal 1st October

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S.S. "TINHOU" From Hong Kong 5th August

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quillmaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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Length on Blocks 760 Feet.
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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
ATLAS MARU Wednesday, 10th August.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
MONTEVIDEO MARU Tuesday, 23rd August.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
HONOLULU MARU Wednesday, 3rd August.
* (calling at Karachi).
CELEBES MARU (Calls at Penang). Friday, 10th August.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
CANADA MARU Sunday, 31st July.
MEXICO MARU Wednesday, 31st August.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.
SEATTLE MARU Wednesday, 27th July.
TACOMA MARU Thursday, 26th August.
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
SEKKOW MARU Thursday, 28th July.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Shanghai and Japan Ports.
ARABIA MARU (From Shanghai). Friday, 29th July.
ARIZONA MARU Thursday, 18th August.
HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.
MENADO MARU Tuesday, 2nd August.
TAIKWA MARU Tuesday, 16th August.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.
HAVRE MARU Friday, 20th July.
JAPAN PORTS
INDO MARU Wednesday, 27th July.
BATAVIA MARU Thursday, 28th July.
BORNEO MARU Friday, 29th July.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.
HOZAN MARU Sunday, 31st July.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
DELI MARU Thursday, 28th July, 10 a.m.
TAKAO (Direct) Thursday, 28th July.
BATAVIA MARU Thursday, 28th July.
FOR DAIREN—VIA TAKAO
For further particulars please apply to—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
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S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" 7th Aug.
FOR MANILA, CEBU & DAVAO.
S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" 31st July.
FOR MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU
S.S. "WEST CADRON" 14th Aug.
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QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
KALAN	9,144	2nd Aug.	M'les, C'blanc, L'don, A'werp & Hull
NYANZA	7,023	3rd Aug.	Straits & Bombay
KASHGAR	9,005	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
RAWALPINDI	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles & London
DEVANHA	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KHYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles & London
SLAWA	10,396	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
KASHMIR	8,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles & London
MACEDONIA	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
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SANTHIA | 7,754 | 12th Aug. | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	20th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Australia.
TANDA	6,056	2nd Sept.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, & Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS	4,600	30th Sept.	Melbourne.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on offers.

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- The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
- The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

GARBETA	5,327	28th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
DEVANHA	8,155	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	6,056	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MOREA	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai
NAGPORE	5,283	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,114	2nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,600	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
NYANZA	7,023	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MALWA	10,955	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,985	30th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	29th July
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	Via Suez Canal	9th Aug.
S.S. "MENTOR"	Via Suez Canal	26th Aug.
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH"	Via Suez Canal	11th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.
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Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

MANY DEATHS.

TYPHOON'S TOLL IN WEST RIVER.

LAUNCH AND JUNK SUNK.

Contrary to first reports, the sinking of a passenger junk off First Clins in the West River with two steam launches by which it was being towed, resulted in the loss of many lives. The boisterous weather created panic on board the passenger junk, it is stated, with the result that they rushed from one side to the other finally turning the boat turtle.

The s.s. "Wing On," which passed the vicinity of the disaster on Sunday night on the way to Wang-mun, rescued nine passengers who were clinging to wreckage. The upturned junk itself passed the steamer with many more clinging to it, but although attempts were made to reach them, the wreckage drifted closer in to the beach at river island and, in view of the rocks and shoals on either side of the narrow channel, it was dangerous for the "Wing On" to proceed further.

The total number of passengers on board the junk was two hundred, and the only persons that are definitely known to be saved are those taken off by the "Wing On."

P.I. SHIP ROUTES.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN ROADS.

More attention should be given by the government to the maritime routes of the Islands than to the roads, according to Fidel A. Reyes, director of the bureau of commerce and industry, commenting on the investigation of the shipping conditions of the Islands now being ordered by Governor Gilmore. More than 85 per cent. of the Philippine trade is inter-island, and the shipping facilities, therefore, demand greater attention than the inland communications, he said.

In order to aid the present navigation in Philippine waters, the bureau is recommending a total appropriation of more than P.700,000 for the construction of more light-houses in the different points of the Philippines.

With the proposed sum, the bureau is recommending a total of seven new light-houses. At present, there are a total of 422 aids to navigation. These include 199 light-houses, 146 buoys and 77 beacons.

The need for more light-houses in the Islands is stressed by commerce officials saying that the present number of aids to navigation is not sufficient considering particularly the great number for points in the Islands dangerous to navigation. The construction of more light-houses will greatly aid in the encouragement of shipping in the Philippines, they stated.

The cost of maintaining a light-house for one year does not exceed more than P.2,000 each, and it is believed that the only problem is the construction.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex the s.s. "Amazon" are asked to send in their claims to the Agent before July 28.

Goods arrived per s.s. "Benledi," remaining undelivered after July 23, will be subject to rent. Consignees of Cargo please note.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Yalou" are notified that all claims must reach the Agent before August 4.

A motor-boat, with periscopes emerging from a watertight body, and capable, it is claimed, of a speed of nearly 70 miles an hour, has been designed by M. Bugatti, the well-known motor car designer.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "DANMARK"
will be loading for Le Havre, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian Ports on or about
10th August.

Further sailings:—

M.S. "JAVA"
M.S. "ASIA"
M.S. "AFRIKA"

Expected on or about:—

29th August
5th September
5th October

Will leave homeward-bound on or about:—

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
Agents.REPORT FROM
BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG

Waterlevels in English Feet.

Place of Observation	Highest W.L.		Lowest W.L.		W.L.	W.L.
	on record	on record	25/7	26/7		
West River at Shihlung	+41.0"	0'	+18.1"	rising		
North River at Tsingyue	+28.7"	0'	+9.1"	+9.5		
North River at Samshui	+27.3"	5'	+11.4"	rising		
East River at Shihlung	+18.2"	3'	+4.6"	+6.0		

* For the 24th.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Sandakan	MAUSANG	Wed., 27th July, at 3 p.m.
Canton	YATSHING	Wed., 27th July, at 4 a.m.
Swatow & Shanghai	HANGSANG	Fri., 29th July, at 10 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	LAISANG	Fri., 29th July, at 3 p.m.
T'au via Swatow & S'hai	YATSHING	Sun., 31st July, at 10 a.m.
Onaka via Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Yokohama & Kobe	KUMSANG	Tues., 2nd Aug., at 7 a.m.
T'au via Swatow & S'hai	KWONGSANG	Wed., 3rd Aug., at 10 a.m.
Shanghai via Swatow	YUENSANG	Wed., 3rd Aug., at Noon
Sandakan	HINSANG	Fri., 5th Aug., at 3 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	HOSANG	Sat., 6th Aug., at 3 p.m.
T'au via Swatow & S'hai	WAISHING	Sun., 7th Aug., at 10 a.m.
Kobe via Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama	KUTSANG	Wed., 10th Aug., at 7 a.m.
T'au via Swatow & S'hai	HOPSANG	Wed., 10th Aug., at 10 a.m.
Tientsin	CHIPSING	Wed., 10th Aug., at 3 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	FOOKSING	Fri., 12th Aug., at 3 p.m.
T'au via Swatow & S'hai	FOOSHING	Sun., 14th Aug., at 10 a.m.

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Telephone Central 215. General Managers.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

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STRAITS, COLOMBO,
AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
AND LONDON.

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CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NYANZA"

Capt. L. M. GORDON, R.N.R.,
carrying His Majesty's Mails will
be despatched from this port on
or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd
August, 1927, at NOON, taking
Cargo for the above Ports.
Silk, Valuables and Tea for Italy,
France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be transhipped at Bat-
tavia into the Mail Steamer proceed-
ing direct to Marseilles and Lon-
don.

Parcels will be received at this
Office until 5 p.m. the day before
sailing. The contents and value of
all packages must be declared.
For further Particulars, Apply
to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 27th July, 1927.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. "Calulu" (D. & Co.)
arrived in Manila from Rabaul &
Australian Ports on July 20, and is
expected in Hong Kong to-morrow.

The E. & A. s.s. "Arafura" will
leave for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs-
day Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
Sydney, and Melbourne, July 29, at
4 p.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Canada" from Manila, is due here
at 10 a.m. on August 1, and will
berth at Pier No. 5 Kowloon Wharf.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Asia" left Yokohama on July 22,
and is due at Vancouver on July 31.
The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Russia" left Vancouver for Hong
Kong, via Japan ports and Shang-
hai on July 21, and is due here on
August 8.

The s.s. "Flume-L" (D. & Co.)
from Trieste, sailed from Aden on
July 18, and is due in Hong Kong
on August 16.

The following vessels of the
Compagnie des Messageries Mar-
itimes are expected here:—
"Chenonceaux," August 2.
"Athos II," August 30.
"D'Artagnan," September 18.

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AND
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THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"

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"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT MADISON Tuesday, Aug. 2nd
PRESIDENT JACKSON Tuesday, Aug. 16th.
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY Tuesday, Aug. 30th.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN Tuesday, Sept. 13th.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND Tuesday, Sept. 27th.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

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\$120 \$112

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Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for Sightseeing.
Ask for information. Following are suggested itiner-
aries:—

From Hongkong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
Aug. 2	San Francisco	Mojetic	Sept. 3	C'brg-Shmptn Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 6	P'mth-C'brg Sept. 12
Aug. 18	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'brg-Shmptn Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Boregaria	Sept. 21	C'brg-Shmptn Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Romero	Oct. 1	C'brg-Shmptn Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	C'brg-Shmptn Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Mojetic	Oct. 15	C'brg-Shmptn Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Lavathan	Oct. 22	C'brg-Shmptn Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'brg-Shmptn Nov. 4
Oct. 5	Seattle	Boregaria	Nov. 2	C'brg-Shmptn Nov. 8
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Lavathan	Nov. 13	C'brg-Shmptn Nov. 19
Oct. 19	Seattle	Aquitania	Nov. 16	C'brg-Shmptn Nov. 22

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—
PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES
—GENOA—MARSEILLES,

Thence to BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT POLK Tuesday, Aug. 2nd 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS Tuesday, Aug. 16th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD Tuesday, Aug. 30th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON Tuesday, Sept. 13th 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE Tuesday, Sept. 27th 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT PIERCE Wednesday, Aug. 10th.
PRESIDENT TAFT Wednesday, Aug. 24th
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON Wednesday, Sept. 7th
PRESIDENT GRANT Wednesday, Sept. 21st
PRESIDENT MADISON Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesday.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT POLK Aug. 2nd 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT PIERCE Aug. 2nd 8.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT JACKSON Aug. 8th 8.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS Aug. 16th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT TAFT Aug. 16th 6.00 p.m.

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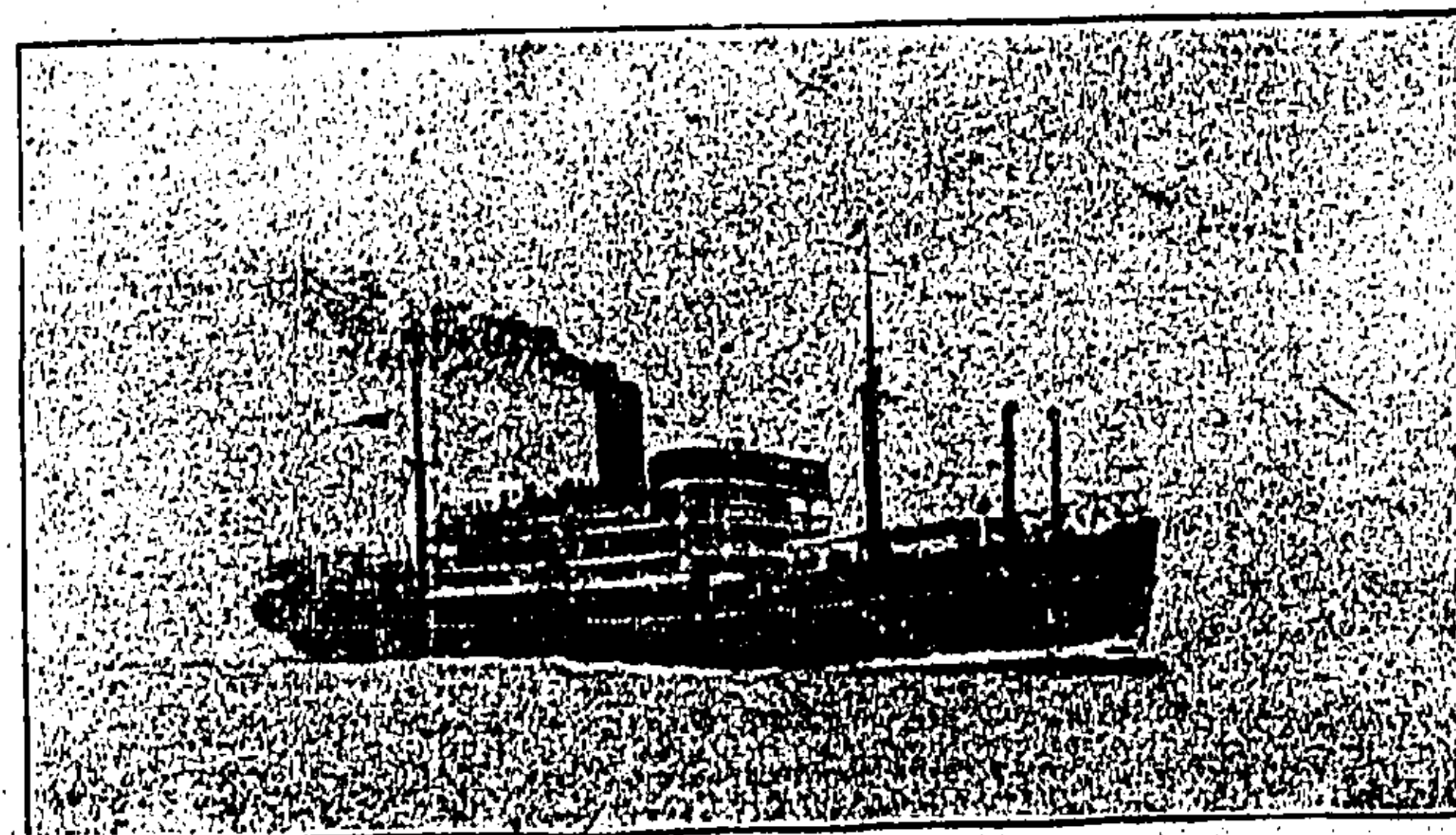
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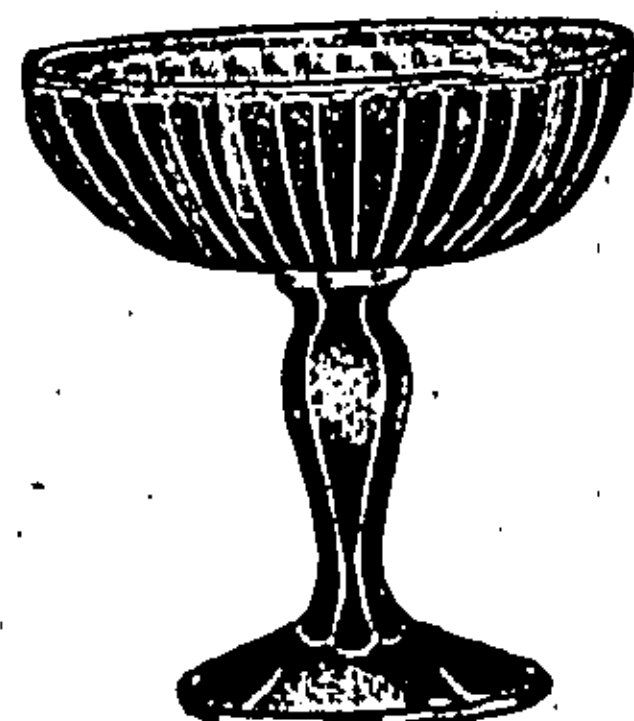


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4 1/2 inches Dia.
25 cts. each.
8 inches Dia.
50 cts. each.

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For Ice Cream, etc.

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MARRIAGE.

COOPER-SHERMAN.—On July 27, 1927, at the Registry of Marriages, Supreme Court, Hong Kong, before Lt.-Col. F. Eaves, D.S.O., Registrar of Marriages, Frances Louise, only daughter of Capt. W. G. Sherman, Taku Bar Works Superintendent, Haiho Conservancy, Tientsin, to Harry Cooper, M.J.L., D.C.M., of Upper Norwood, Surrey, eldest son of Chas. W. Cooper, of London.

Hong Kong, Wednesday, July 27, 1927.

AN ABSURD SUGGESTION.

According to a report in a local vernacular newspaper the Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers' Association, in their agitation against the increases in rates imposed by the Municipality, appear to be allowing themselves to be influenced by Communistic influences. They have advanced the suggestion to the Nanking Government that it should issue an order to prohibit Chinese merchants and industrialists registering their firm names, property deeds, and trade marks with foreign Consuls, foreign lawyers, and the Hong Kong Government. Anyone found to disobey this order, suggests the same Association, should be charged with complicity with foreign Imperialists!

A suggestion of this nature could not emanate from the level-headed action of the Chinese community in the Settlement of Shanghai. They know full well the immense degree of protection they have enjoyed in the past from residence in the Settlement as compared with the precarious conditions existing in purely Chinese territory. They have

found the Settlement a veritable haven, just as numerous other Chinese rush to Hong Kong on the slightest pretext when the particular area in which they reside is menaced by the exacting Chinese militarists. They know full well that they and their property are safe either in the International Settlement of Shanghai or in the British Colony of Hong Kong, and they are in no hurry to quit the devil they know for the devil they do not know—or rather do know too well from very bitter experience.

The past history of the Settlement with its Municipal Council has amply proven that, as between the equity and justice in the Settlement and outside the Settlement, there is as much difference as there is between chalk and cheese. To talk at this late date of ordering Chinese merchants and industrialists not to register their firm names, property deeds, and trade marks with foreign Consuls, foreign lawyers, or the Hong Kong Government is merely suggestive of the "hot air" so peculiar to the Communist clique in China and, therefore, need not be taken too seriously. The Shanghai Municipality must be run on sound financial lines and if funds are short the rates simply must be increased, both in the case of foreigners and Chinese.

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association, or those who purport to represent its views by addressing grotesque suggestions to the Nanking Government, can gain nothing by kicking against the pricks and stirring up fresh trouble against the "hated Imperialists."

That the Chinese Ratepayers' Association can hardly hope to make much, if any, impression on the Nanking Government is clearly shown in a proclamation recently issued by the Defence Commander and the Special Municipality of the Port of Shanghai and Woosung. This states:—

"Regarding the foreign policy, the people of Shanghai should have confidence in the sagacity of the Government. The Government will assume full responsibility; and the people are advised not to take upon their own to deal with foreign questions. Such interference on the part of the people will necessarily lead to confusion in foreign policy and hamper the effort of the authority in maintaining order."

Ultimately the Nanking Government hopes to obtain full recognition by the foreign Powers as the de facto Government of China, and in spite of recent

illegal exactions, there must be a limit to which it may be expected to go before it will risk complete alienation with the foreign Powers. It cannot certainly be expected that it will give heed to the latest suggestion forwarded to it by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of Shanghai.

CHEUNGCHAU NOTES

DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE TYPHOON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Cheung Chau, Wednesday. The annual meeting of the Cheung Chau Residents' Association, is to be held on August 1. A special series of devotional meetings will be held in the Assembly Hall from August 7 to 14. Special arrangements are being made by the religious committee for the entertainment of Hong Kong friends and others who wish to attend these gatherings. Communication should be made to the Hon. Secretary, The Rev. T. B. Davis, who is known all over the world in the Pocket Testament League, is expected to be one of the speakers.

The typhoon does not seem to have done much damage to the Hill House, but the report has it that about twenty sampans were sunk or damaged, and the centre section of the old pier was carried away.

A number of the trees planted by the Forestry Department have been damaged, and several paths washed out.

Several houses are now vacant owing to departures for America, Baguio, and elsewhere, but other visitors are expected in August from Hong Kong.

To-day is the anniversary of the 1908 typhoon which destroyed several of the houses built during the first year of the settlement.

WAR DEBTS.

MINISTER'S DENIAL OF INTERVIEW.

London, Tuesday. M. Tardieu's interview is contained in the American monthly magazine, the "Nation's Business." M. Tardieu himself is in Paris.—Reuter.

A Denial.

Paris, Tuesday. M. Tardieu denies the interview.—Reuter.

[A Washington cable yesterday reported: That the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement between France and America is as good as a deed in the opinion of the French Minister, M. Andre Tardieu, in an outspoken interview declaring that France regards the debt as part of the United States' contribution to the war and no French Government would take the responsibility of binding France for 62-year debt payments, and ascribing the bulk of the Franco-American misunderstandings to America's "wonderful assurance; she alone knows what is right, and this assurance is based on the worship of worldly goods."]

GERMAN POLITICS.

REICHSBANNER TROUBLE EXPLAINED.

Berlin, Tuesday. The trouble in the Reichsbanner originated in the proclamation of its leader, Herr Hoersing, sympathising with the Austrian Social Democrats and blaming the Police and the Austrian Government for the disorders in Vienna.

The Government of the Reich rebuked Herr Hoersing, who then resigned.—Reuter.

[A Berlin cable published yesterday stated:—A crisis in the Republican organisation known as the Reichsbanner has reached a climax owing to Chancellor Marx resigning membership as a protest against the recent behaviour of the leaders, especially in connection with the Vienna riots, which he described as "unjustified interference with the political affairs of Austria, and an insult to the Austrian Government." The news has caused surprise in Republican circles, as the Reichsbanner in 1925 launched a campaign nominating Herr Marx as a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Marshal von Hindenburg.]

POLAND ANNOYED.

CHANGING NAME OF FRONTIER STATION.

Warsaw, Tuesday. Soviet acquiescence with the railway employees' suggestion to change the name of the Russo-Polish frontier station from Hlegrotze to Volkoff (the name of the assassinated Russian Minister to Poland)—has produced an outcry in Poland, as being deliberate provocation.—Reuter.

POLICE RESERVE.

CHINESE AND INDIAN COMPANIES.

ORDERS BY C.S.P.

The following orders for the Hong Kong Police Reserve have been issued by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police:—

Chinese Company. Parades.—Thursday, July 28.—"A" Squad and recruits will parade at Central Police Station for squad drill and rifle exercises under Sergt. R. J. Hunt at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress—muffi. Belt with frog to be carried. Men detailed from "B" Squad will attend at Police Training School, Bonham Road, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for revolver drill under Inspector H. J. Paterson. Dress—muffi. Belt need not be carried.

Tuesday, August 2.—All ranks will parade at Central Police Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp for squad drill and rifle exercises under Sergt. R. J. Hunt. Dress—muffi. Revolver Shooting.—All ranks of the Chinese Company (except new recruits) will attend for instruction in revolver shooting at the Police revolver range under Inspector H. J. Paterson on Saturday, July 30. Fall in at Central Police Station at 2.10 p.m. sharp. Dress—White uniform with helmet and belt. No frog nor Truncheon. Any member possessing a revolver licence may bring his private revolver with him.

Truncheons.—Those who have been issued with a long truncheon will return to the Police Store in exchange for a short pattern one as soon as possible. Special Searching Duty.—The C. C. Chinese Company will detail squads of six men for special searching duty both in Hong Kong and Kowloon, commencing first week in August and continuing until further orders. Each squad will go out for duty in charge of a regular European Police Sergeant or Lance-Sergeant. Dates and hours of duty to be arranged with Divisional Inspector, Central and Yau-mat respectively. Men on special searching duty will wear white uniform with cap, belt and truncheon. Revolvers will be drawn at the respective Stations fifteen minutes before hour of duty.

Indian Company.

The Indian Company will parade at the Central Police Station Compound at 5.30 p.m. sharp on the following dates for squad drill under Sergt. R. J. Hunt:—

Friday, July 29 and Monday, August 1.

(Sgd.) G. N. HARTFORD,

D.S.P. (R.),

Adjutant.

Hong Kong, July 26, 1927.

KAILAN MINES.

COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES AT TONGSHAN.

HUGE EMPLOYER OF LABOUR.

As a result of a visit by a party of British newspaper men to the Kailan Mining Administration's mines at Tongshan, interesting accounts of the work performed there have appeared in various northern papers and will, in due course, appear in the London "Daily Mail" and "Daily Express."

The party visited three of the collieries, though time did not permit them going underground. The mining area is contained in a basin of about 100 square miles. The Administration is the result of an amalgamation in 1912 of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd. (a British Company) and the Lanchow Mining Co. (a Chinese concern). The two companies remain separate entities, but operate under a joint deliberating board, with a common head office at Tientsin. The technical side of the work is in charge of a Belgian engineer-in-chief at Tongshan.

Besides shafts which have a combined capacity under present conditions of about 7,000,000 tons per annum, the Administration owns the whole of the port of Chingwantao (which has been developed into the largest coal exporting port in China), several steamers, over 100 miles of railway, 600 forty-ton cars, 18 large and over 30 small locomotives, large areas of forests, thousands of houses and other buildings, hospitals, theatres, bath houses, schools, and other property too varied to catalogue. It employs about 30,000 men in the summer, and nearly 40,000 in the winter months.

There is no such thing in the world as correct English speech.—Mr. Bernard Shaw.

A good long poem is the noblest kind of literature.—Mr. John Drinkwater.

We live in England in a period of abnormal sense of pain, physical and mental.—Sir Flinders Petrie

P'RAPS—P'RAPS NOT!

"Bore (relating another of his exploits):
"Out there, of course, a man uses his shooter. Well, I'd just picked up my shooter, and what d'you think?"
Victim: "I know, you found you hadn't any peas."

"You will find, my dear, that all men are cast in pretty much the same mould."
"Yes, Auntie, but some are much more mouldy than others."

"That bag of flour you sent was horribly tough."
"Tough, madam?"

"Yes, tough. I made a tart with it, and my husband had to use his fretwork machine to cut it."

Solomon—"Ikey is giving the bride away, and I want to see it. It's the first thing in his life he ever gave away."

It was getting on towards the end of the term, and the class master was impressing on his boys the necessity for extra work to prepare for the final examination.

"The examination papers are now at the printer's," he said. "Has anyone a question to ask?"

Silence. Suddenly a voice from the back row inquired—"Who's the printer?"

She—"Time hangs so heavily on my hands I think I shall take a course in philology."

He—"Much better, dear, to take a course in unkeology, stichology, darnology, and general domesticology."

"Yes," drawled the great man, "many are the wonderful holidays I've spent abroad, and I've had a good many adventures too. While I was in America I hunted bear."

"Good gracious!" cried his companion, "didn't you get awfully cold?"

"How's that landlady of yours?" asked James. "Is she still as mean as she was when I was there; you know, taking a bit of butter, soap, sugar, and so on?"

She's meaner than ever," John exploded. "Why, what do you think she did the other day? You'd hardly believe it. Well, to make sure she didn't steal any of the potatoes I'd bought the night before, I counted them."

"And what happened?"

"Well, I sat down to dinner—and they came up mashed."

An Irish recruit was engaged for the first time in a field manoeuvre on outpost duty. The sergeant told him to look out for the Colonel coming to inspect the post.

An hour later he returned and asked the soldier, "Has the Colonel been here?" Receiving an answer in the negative, he went away, returning later with the same inquiry.

Later the Colonel appeared, and as the recruit did not salute, the officer asked, "Do you know who I am?"

"I do not," said the recruit.

"I am the Colonel."

"Faith, then, you'll catch it!" said the soldier. "The sergeant's asked twice for you already."

An Edinburgh guide was showing an American round the Scottish capital, but without arousing any enthusiasm on the part of the visitor.

"What do you think of that?" said he.

"Waal," replied the American, "it's not a bad-sized building, but there's only one. I guess there are hundreds like that in New York."

"I won't argue on the point," replied the guide, "that's Morningside Asylum."

They had a dispute, and agreed to leave it to the military expert.

"What bullet," they asked, "do you consider the deadliest?"

For several minutes he remained in a brown study. Then he looked up with the air of one who has settled the matter finally and definitely.

"The one that hits," he said.

"I have always maintained," declared Charles, "that no two people on earth think alike."

"You'll change your mind, my dear," said his fiancée, "when you look over our wedding presents."

First Small Boy—"My father's taking a vacation."

Second Small Boy—"What did he get fired for?"

"John," came the hysterical voice of Mrs. Jenkins over the phone. "John, our house is on fire. Get out to get some groceries for lunch and when I was almost home I heard the engines. I was just going to make lunch and there were the engines right in front of our building. What shall I do?"

"Darling," came the calm reply, "you just go on over to your mother's around the corner. I'm sure she hasn't had her lunch yet."

HOT WEATHER DISEASES.

Disorders of the bowels are extremely dangerous, particularly during the hot weather of the summer months and in order to protect yourself and family against a sudden attack, get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. It can be depended upon. For sale everywhere.

IS THAT SO?

Thoughts Terse, Perverse—and Worse.

BY "THE MAILMAN."

"Chaos in China," yells a northern contemporary. Really?

If you've nothing to do, don't do it with someone who's busy.

Eugene Chen broadens that Borodin will be leaving Hankow finally ere long. Sounds like a showman's bill: "Definite and final performance of the celebrated disappearing trick."

If the door of opportunity does not open to polite knocks, kick it in.

"It is a matter for congratulation that the Water Department should be entirely vindicated," says the Herald. Hear.

A real humorist is a man who can be funny without using rotten grammar.

Re the typhoon, "Peeping Tom" wants to know what an awning looks like when it's "stript."

The real trouble with our youth of today is that they were out all the night before.

Correction: The week-end typhoon did not really approach by agreement with the naval authorities.

But, says Peter, scops count more than commas.

Teacher—"How old would a person be who was born in 1898?"
Bright Boy—"Man or woman?"

Pirates took a gramophone from the "Soliviken," leaving in the same cabin a bundle of bank notes untouched—presumably as recompense. A Kowloon resident supplies a list of flats adjoining his where, he writes, they needn't be so squeamish.

Judging by some of the ties we have seen in the shop windows, many a poor fellow got it in the Neck last Christmas.

What the coastal strikers didn't say during the typhoon: "Thank goodness we've got a Navy!"

Trouble is the one thing in this world that you can borrow without collateral.

RESTLESS YOUTH.

CLUBS AS COUNTER ATTRACTIONS.

CURSE OF MODERNITY.

London, June 22. The National Association of Boys' Clubs is holding a three days' conference at Buxton, at which the problem of carrying on the working boys' mental, spiritual, and physical training in those vital years after he has left school, between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, are being discussed by a number of representative speakers from many different points of view.

At the opening meeting the Chairman, Mr. Eccles, read the following message from Prince Henry, the President of the Association: "I have noted with great interest and pleasure the progress made since the first conference, and the exchange of visits between the representatives of the National Association of Boys' Clubs of America and those of this country during the past year. I offer you my best wishes for the success of the conference, and I feel sure the results will help to extend the great work carried out by this Association, of which I have the honour to be president."

American Hustle.

Opening a discussion on club programmes, Mr. B. Henriques, of St. George's Jewish Settlement, London, said:

"I am afraid that England is suffering from the worst side of American. American hustle has come over here. A tremendous desire for stunts, excitement, and change has come over our youth, and the great problem is how to make the inside attraction of clubs greater than the outside attractions of the cinema, dance hall, music hall, and the girls."

In addition to athletics and other physical pursuits, Mr. Henriques advocated as club counter-attractions studies in music, literature, and art. Should they, he asked, in their clubs allow as thrills the newest American dance. Were they going to have dances on Park Lane lines, or as seen in the district of the Elephant and Castle? (Laughter.)

The rough boy and his club was the theme of the Rev. Father Hutchinson, of the H. London. To get hold of the corner boys, the fetsam and jetsam in our rough districts, he urged the establishment of open canteens. "You are competing with the streets which are extremely interesting. You will find that boys will gamble in one way or another, and you must keep abreast of the kind of thing."

"The boxing ring attracts boys and men as no other kind of social organisation does. Boxing men are amongst some of the best people I have ever seen. There is nothing to be gained by running clubs for collarless boys as such. Organise clubs of the best material, and then get in the rougher element."

The Effeminate Collar.

"From what I have seen of English boys," said the Rev. Paul Hanly Furey, New York, "they do not seem as tough as American boys. Your lower class seem more gentlemanly. Are you getting the type of boy your clubs most need? A collar is regarded as effeminate in America. The regular fellows do not even wear a shirt." (Laughter.)

"The aim of the Association," said Mr. R. F. Millard, its secretary, in an interview with a representative of "The Observer," is to link together the various boys' clubs that are to be found in almost every town and village, and by this means to establish, as we have in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other places, local federations for assisting the work of existing clubs and helping in the formation of others."

BISHOP'S DEATH.

LOSS TO VIRGINIAN DIOCESE.

London, Tuesday. The death is announced of the Bishop of Virginia, Cabell Brown, who died in London, aged 66 years. Reuter. [Bishop Brown was born in Virginia, and was consecrated Bishop in 1914.]

KING FUAD.

CONCLUDES VISIT TO BRITAIN.

London, Tuesday. King Fuad concluded his visit to Britain, and was seen off by H.R.H. the Duke of York, Lord Lloyd, and other eminent people, when he embarked for Paris. Reuter.

EVERY USER IS A FRIEND.

The personal recommendations of people who have been cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, have done more than all else to increase the sale and use of this preparation, until there are now more bottles of it sold each year than of any other cough medicine. It is for sale everywhere.

CHILD "REDS."

HOME SECRETARY DEFIED.

SAIL FOR RUSSIA.

When the steamship "You-shar," one of the Soviet-owned vessels trading between Petrograd and London, left London Bridge, she carried nine passengers.

Six of them were children, the young Communists to whom the Home Secretary had declined to give passports permitting them to visit Soviet Russia.

Two of them were in possession of passports. Where did they get them?

A "Daily Mail" reporter who called at the offices of the Young Communists' League of Great Britain, the Communist organisation in Great Ormond Street, W.C., was informed that a statement would be issued.

It was on May 13 that the National Propaganda Committee of the British Young Communists' League stated that an invitation had been received from Moscow to send six children to visit the Soviet Union.

The children were elected by various Communist organisations in different parts of the country, and they assembled in London at the end of May. They are: Edward Paton, 12, of Glasgow; Thomas Stevenson, 12, son of a Fife miner.

Nancy Hall, 12, daughter of an unemployed Durham miner; William Baker, 13, of St. Pancras; Clifford Roberts, 13, son of a South Wales miner.

Edward Turner, 12, of Manchester. The bodies from which they were drawn are all actively engaged in poisoning children's mind with seditious Bolshevik propaganda, and include Socialist Sunday-schools, the Young Communists' League, and the Co-operative Comrades' Circle, as well as the Miners' Minority Movement.

On June 13 it was announced that, following a Cabinet meeting, the Foreign Office had declined to issue passports to the children.

Until this month passports had never been refused unless the applicant had been convicted of a criminal offence; and the statement was accepted as evidence of the changed policy of the Home Office Aliens Branch and of the Foreign Office.

Mr. A. J. Cook declared at Bethnal Green that a way would be found to surmount the obstacle which the Home Office had placed against the children going to Russia, but against this it was stated that even should the Soviet Government attempt to get round the passport difficulty by sending one of its ships to call off a British port to collect the children, the authorities were satisfied that they would be able to prevent them from leaving for Russia.

FIFTY HOURS TO N.Y.

2,400-H.P. MOTOR BOAT.

A motor-boat that will be able to cover the distance between Brest and New York in under 50 hours, or less than twice the time which Lindbergh took to fly the Atlantic, is nearing completion at the Bugatti works at Molsheim, in Alsace.

Half glider, half submarine, it is more than 100ft. long and only a little over 7ft. abeam, cutting the water like a knife-blade driven by 2,400-h.p., which is the development of its eight petrol motors. A complete system of air-cooling and ventilation is ensured by a small auxiliary motor of 70-h.p., and the air-intakes are situated at the top of a small chimney in order that, as "the fastest thing afloat" dives through the waves, water and spray shall not be sucked inside its hermetically sealed keel.

The crew of this remarkable experimental boat will consist of eight men.

"DESERT ROMANCE" STORY.

It was an Arabic journal which circulated the romantic story of the marriage of an English girl with a Sheikh, and although on investigation the story proved to be inaccurate, it might very well have been translated into reality if certain Bedouins had had their way.

The British Consul at Beirut was repatriating some girls of a touring show because he feared for their safety, and while they were proceeding from Damascus, escorted by military, a body of Bedouin would-be lovers attempted to waylay them. The girls were not members of a circus, but some of their fellows tried to join the circus, because they were dissatisfied with the touring company.

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

Entertainments.

July 27—Queen's Theatre; "The Sporting Chance."
July 27—World Theatre; "Sixty Cents An Hour."
July 27—Star Theatre, Kowloon; "The Silent Rider."
July 27—Tea Dance, Cafe Restaurant; Parsels, 4.30 p.m.
July 27—Isako's Circus, New Reclamation ground, Wanchai, 9.15 p.m. Matinee, 4 p.m.

July 27—Whist Drive, "Cheer O," 7.30 p.m. Concert by Mobile Concert Party, Shamshui Camp, 7.30 p.m.

July 28—Informal Dance, "Cheer O," 7 p.m. Sing Song and Singing Competition, "Better Ole": Concert by "J-Pans," Rope Factory, 7.15 p.m.

July 29—Concert, at "Cheer O," 7 p.m., at "Better Ole," 7 p.m.

July 30—Grand Concert, City Hall, 8.30 p.m.
July 30—Fifth Grand promenade concert, Lee Gardens, 8 p.m.
July 31—Open Air Concert by Band of Queen's Royal Regiment, Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach, 5 p.m.

Lammet's Auctions.

July 28—Valuable household furniture at No. 9 Queen's Garden (ground floor), 2.45 p.m.

August 4—Household furniture, pictures, curios, etc., of the late Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, No. 6, Peak Road, 11 a.m.

September 15—Valuable properties in the New Territories, at Messrs. Lammet's Sales Room, 8, Duddell Street, 3 p.m.

Meetings.
July 29—Annual meeting of members of the Peak Club, at the Club, 6 p.m.

August 18—Meeting of Creditors of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Co., Ltd., Liquidators Office, 3, Queen's Road Central, H. K. noon.

Sports.

July 30—Lawn Bowls League; Lawn Tennis League; H.K. Baseball League; Friendly Football.

July 30—Second Night Fete; Victoria Recreation Club, 9 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

July 30—St. Peter's Y.M.C. lunch picnic, 3.30 p.m.

July 30—European Y.M.C.A. bathing picnic.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.

Regarding publication of banns of marriage a report for submission to the Church Assembly has been drawn up by the committee of which Sir G. A. King is chairman. The committee say: "We are unable to recommend that publication of banns of marriage in the churches of parishes where the parties are enrolled as non-resident electors should take the place of the publication of banns in the churches of the parishes where the parties reside. On the other hand, we think it should be made permissible for a marriage to be solemnised, after due publication of banns, in the church of a parish in which either of the parties is entered upon the electoral roll as non-resident elector."

We think, however, that in such a case the banns should be published not only in the parish or parishes wherein the parties reside, but also in the church in which they intend to be married. We have been in communication, through our chairman, with persons of authority in matters of Ecclesiastical Law and Parliamentary procedure, and have been unable to discover any legal objection to the proposal which we are making. We suggest that this proposal, being entirely for the benefit of members of the Church of England, might properly be introduced by Measure."

THEATRE ROYAL.

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SATURDAY, August 6th.

9.15.

Varied Programme.

MONDAY, August 8th.

9.15.

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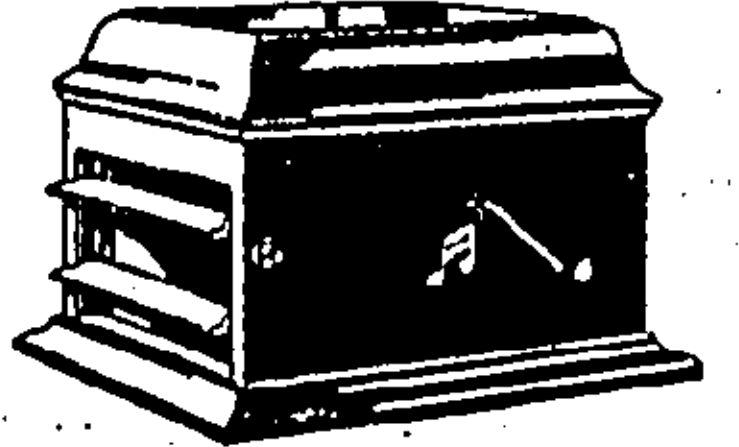


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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Hospital Comforts Committee begs to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of the following for the Hospital. Parcels of magazines from Mrs. W. L. Handyside, Mrs. Tryde, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Minett and the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes.

Local estate amounting to \$124,300 was left by Kwok Leung-shi, married woman, of 87 Wellington Street. She bequeaths everything to her husband, Kwok Chuk-ting, living at the same address, and probate of the will has been granted to him.

In reply to a telegram from the Wuhan Soldiers' Relief Society, signed by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions has made a donation of 30,000 roubles (£3,000) from its own funds, and proposes to the Soviet trade union organisations that they should also give help.

Hankow Chinese papers state that General Chang Chung-chang has formed a new unit of Russian troops, numbering about one thousand, with a woman as commander. These Russians are said to have been recruited from the north of Manchuria. A band of three thousand men, called "the daredevils," also has been recruited to combine with the Russian unit.

Captain G. P. Olley, an Imperial Airways pilot, who was flying an air liner from London to Ostend and back on a day air excursion, was fishing with a weighted net from Ostend pier shortly after 4 p.m. on a Saturday when he caught a 4lb. lobster. Captain Olley brought the live lobster back with him to London, where it was boiled and served at dinner less than four hours after being caught in Ostend.

An important Army Council decision was published in an Aldershot headquarters order. Flights in aircraft by military personnel when not on duty can only be undertaken on express instructions by the Air Ministry in each individual case, and only on the prospective passengers signing a document supplied by the Ministry indemnifying the Air Council and any person in the service of the Crown against a claim in respect of loss or injury to person or property, including death, arising out of a passenger flight.

Major Isidore Salmon says Shanghai can give points to the U.K. or U.S.A. in canned goods. He ought to know anyway, comments the "Singapore Free Press."

The Nanking Government has informed the Chinese Ratepayers Association that their protest against the increased municipal rates has been noted and the Minister of Foreign Affairs has ordered the local Commissioner to take up the matter strongly.



Dr. James M. Doran, successor to Mr. Roy A. Haynes as Prohibition Commissioner, U.S.A.

The extent to which female bathers will go to ensure due attention to themselves when they are "at sea" appears to be limitless. The latest craze, I am informed, says the London correspondent of a Liverpool paper, is to wear bathing costumes bearing on the front and back charmingly painted pictures, treated in such a way that they will not run when subjected to immersion in salt water. Having refused to the extent to which oil refuse is a constituent of the waters at many watering places just now, it would be interesting to know whether the paintings will defy this component also. Incidentally, a colleague suggests that the prohibitive cost of the painted costumes might give a hint to the authorities at seaside resorts. They might advertise "oil painting free of charge."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The King's exequatur empowering Mr. K. W. Kruse to act as honorary Norwegian Consul at Singapore has received His Majesty's signature.

Inspector Smith has arrived in Port Dickson and assumed duties as O.C.P.D. vice Che' Abdul Manap, who left for Tanjong Malim on Saturday last on transfer.

Through passengers by the s.s. "Arafura" are:—Mrs. M. E. Mountfort (Yokohama to Sydney), Mr. W. M. Lewis (Yokohama to Sydney), Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stevens (Kobe to Manila); and the Misses C. M. and K. M. Carnegie (Yokohama to Melbourne).

The American Consul-General at Canton, Mr. Douglas Jenkins, and his wife and daughter, have left for America on a tour, for six months, after four years at Canton where Mr. Jenkins was Senior Consul. He is succeeded by Mr. J. C. Houston, from Tientsin, who was formerly for a time at Canton.

A quiet wedding was solemnised at St. Matthew's Church, Surbiton, on June 21, between Mr. William McMullan, of Singapore, and Dr. Elizabeth Rickard, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Rickard, and of Mrs. Rickard, of 9, Ditton Road, Surbiton. Dr. Rickard has for several years been in charge of a hospital at Singapore, under the auspices of the S.P.G., and she hopes still to be able to give her professional skill to its service.

The death occurred last week of the Rev. A. Parnatna, the popular Head Priest of the Counter Hall Buddhist Temple and a member of the Penang Buddhist Association. Deceased was much respected by the Buddhist community by whom his death will be keenly felt, on account of his high piety and deep knowledge of the Buddhist Scriptures. His remains will be removed from Counter Hall to Batu Lanchang for cremation on the Siamese Temple land at a date to be fixed later.

Mr. Frederick Guy Stevens has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements. Mr. Stevens, who is 48 years old, is a member of the Singapore Bar, and has long been recognised as a gifted and experienced lawyer. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, and came East in 1902 to join the S. S. Civil Service. Six years later he was called to the Bar, and left the Civil Service to join the end of the firm of Roddy and Davidson, in Singapore, having remained until the present time a member of that firm.

Mr. Hook, of British Insulated Cables Ltd., has arrived in Ipoh to carry on the transmission line contract for the Perak River Hydro Electric Power Co.

The noted Chinese scholar, Dr. Ku Hung-ming, who had been in Tokyo for the past three years, connected with the "Daito Bunka Kyokai" (Oriental Cultural Association) has arrived at Dairen, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He intends to go to Peking when the civil war comes to a close.



Vera Tolstol, the grand daughter of Count Leo Tolstol, known as "the grand old man of Russia," who has entered the motion pictures. Countess Tolstol, as she is better known, has landed a nice contract which will pay her \$1,000 a week from an American film firm and will soon for the United States. For three years before securing the film contract, she made a bare living running a beauty parlour in Prague.

"I notice," writes the London correspondent of the "Free Press," "that a Malayan paper suggested recently that it was about time Sir George Maxwell had a new photograph taken. I came across him the other day and I mentioned the point. He explained that he had not been photographed since he returned to England. The fact is that Sir William Orpen is painting his portrait, and he is letting the photographers have an 'easy.' The picture is to go out, later on, to the Town Hall, Kuala Lumpur; it was subscribed for by the Chinese community of Malaya."

Foo Chan-sang, 31, a Chinese seaman, who left his ship at Liverpool in March last and since has been wandering about the country, was at the East Ham Police Court on June 21 sentenced to a month's imprisonment and recommended for deportation.

A memorandum on the Board of Education Estimates for 1927 shows that £76,209,000 is provided for education within the purview of the Board. This exceeds by more than £1,500,000 the expenditure for 1925-26. The cost per child for elementary education still averages two and a half times as much as the pre-war figure.

The Borstal Association, of which the Home Secretary is president, has received a gift from Mr. W. R. Morris, the motor-car manufacturer, of £10,000. In announcing the gift, Sir Wemyss Grant Wilson, the director of the association, stated that the money had been given to trustees for the benefit of lads and girls trained in Borstal institutions. One of the objects of the grant was to enable poor parents living at a distance to visit their sons and daughters.

A trap to catch the song of the nightingale—which has cost £10,000 to construct—is being used by "His Master's Voice" Gramophone Company in Surrey. The device consists of a complete recording room, mounted on a motor chassis and capable of being moved to any part of the countryside at a moment's notice. On its arrival at a suitable spot, microphones connected to the van by electric cables are hung from branches near which the birds sing.

The sale of the late Mr. McKinnon Wood's Chinese porcelain at Sotheby's produced over £8,000. Bidding was particularly keen for the early examples. An extremely fine Imperial Chun Yao bulb bowl of quatrefoil shape and grey porcelaneous ware, on four short legs, realised £200. Another fine piece was an openwork vase of inverted pear shape, with a perforated and moulded design of flowers, leaf sprays, etc., 15th century, Ming dynasty, which fetched £800. Both were purchased by Messrs. Yamanaka. A flowerpot with a brilliant turquoise glaze decorated with lotus flowers fetched £330 (Bluet).

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Kenesberry to Dr. Christopher J. Oliveira, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Oliveira of 90 Race Course Road, Singapore.

Mr. J. A. Harvey, who has been Private Secretary to the Chief Secretary since May of last year, and Mr. E. A. Winnington-Ingram, who has been stationed in Malacca, will shortly exchange posts.

Mr. C. Renton Coombe, late assistant works manager of the Reliance Rubber Co., Ltd., London, has arrived in Singapore to join the staff of the Wilkinson Process Rubber Co., Batu Caves.

The wedding of Sir George Maxwell's elder son to Miss E. M. Orwin was to take place at the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, on June 28, and was to be followed by a reception at Balliol College.

A resident of some years standing has departed from Welhaven in the person of Mr. W. R. Haller, the Financial Secretary to the Government. Before taking up another position Mr. Haller intends visiting some eastern ports en route for England from which country he has been absent for more than 10 years.

Taken suddenly ill while in a taxicab outside his office, on June 24, Mr. Ernest Finch, a director of the Borneo Co., Ltd., Eastern merchants, Fenchurch Street, was driven to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was found to be dead. Mr. Finch lived at Lexham Gardens, West Kensington, and was 61 years of age. The cause was stated at the inquest to be heart failure. He served at one time in the Hong Kong office of the firm.

The funeral of Mr. John Chuen Wong took place at the Chinese Christian Cemetery, Pokfulam Road, on Monday. The services at the home at Kowloon and at the Chinese Christian Cemetery, Pokfulam Road, were conducted by the Rev. Tseng Yat-sung, of All Saints Church, Kowloon. The chief mourners included Mr. J. M. Wong, a former Vice-Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Benjamin Wong, Mr. Edwin Wong, Mr. Walter Wong, and Mr. Daniel P. Wong, sons of deceased. There were also present many of the grandsons and other relatives besides representatives of many Chinese commercial organisations. The funeral procession was followed by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, of which Dr. B. C. Wong, a son of the deceased, is the divisional surgeon.

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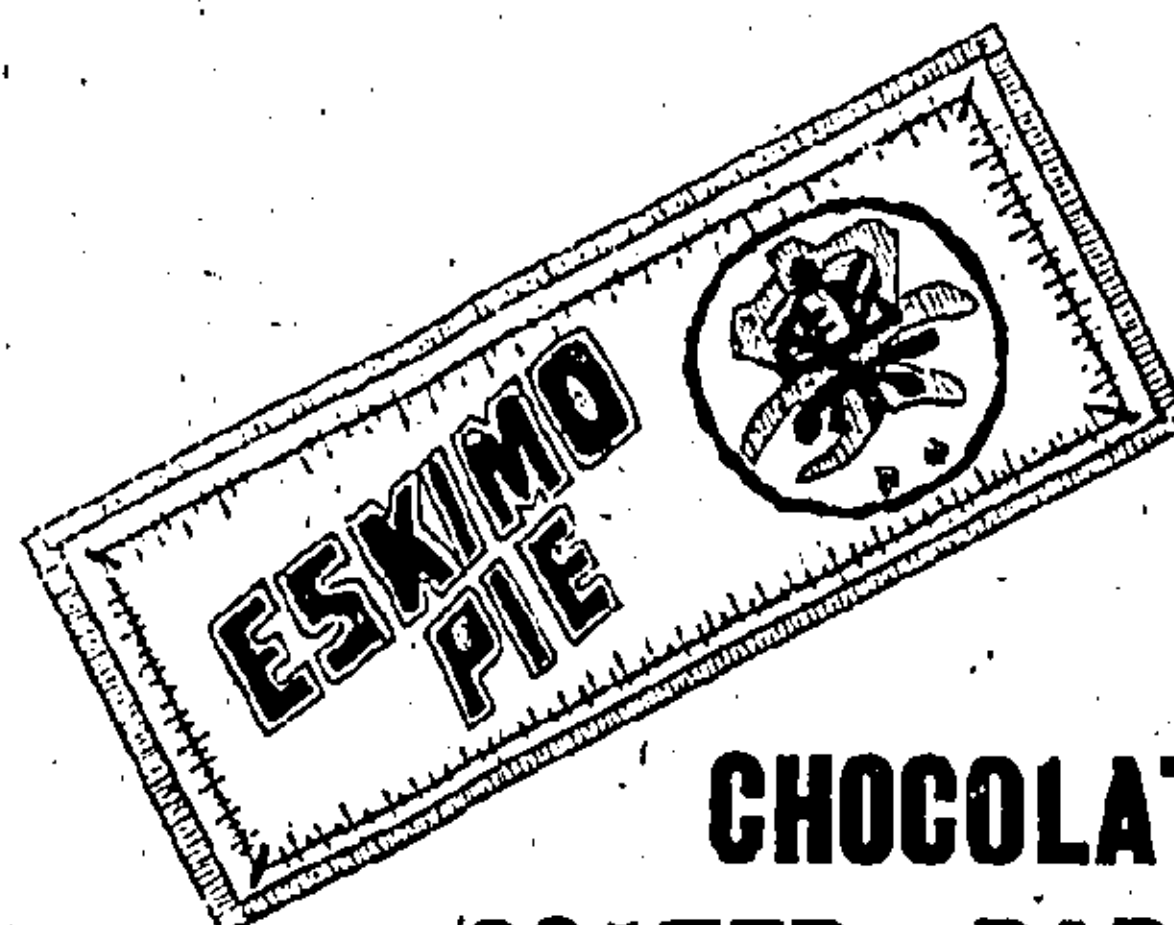
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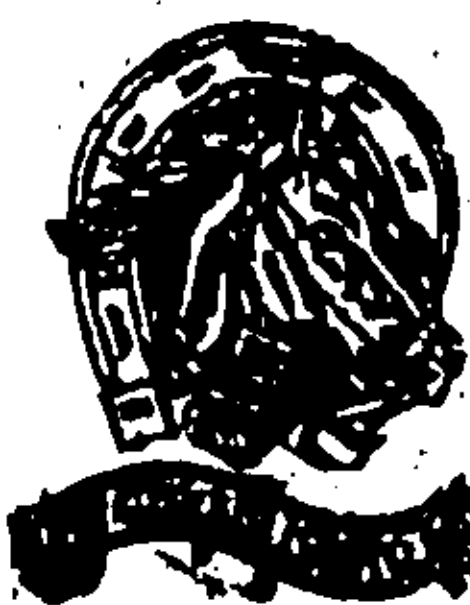
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9.15 p.m.—TO-NIGHT—9.15 p.m.

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COME AND SEE

THE CIRCUS POST CARRIER PIGEONS

In commemoration of the visit of ISAKO'S CIRCUS to Hong Kong, free prizes will be given away. At every performance, our carrier pigeons will be let off in the centre of the ring and the persons on whom they alight will be the recipients of the following gifts:—

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SPORTS

LAWN BOWLS.

Review of Saturday's Games.

KOWLOON DOCK'S RECORD.

Fight For Second Division Honours Still Keen.

(By "Short Head.")

Last Saturday's League matches were responsible for some very close results and previous calculations were almost, if not quite, upset.

In the First Division the leaders—the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club—just scraped home by the proverbial skin of their teeth, the Craigengower Cricket Club running them to a margin of four. The leaders won only on one rink, Sam Gray's rink getting the better of Omar's by 14 shots. "Bob" Lapsley was not so fortunate, going down to Rummah by 10 shots, whilst the best that Brown could do was to tie with Bass. The final scores—57 to 53 in favour of the Dock—may be regarded with equanimity by the Dock as they thereby retained their unbeaten record this season, but their opponents must be sorry that a little more caution was not exercised in the one rink that finished on the losing side. The Dock have now only three matches to conclude their programme, and as these include a fixture with the Taikoo R.C., they will have a hard job to finish without a single defeat.

Hard Lines for Police.

The Police Recreation Club after all did not extract the full quartette points from Taikoo Recreation Club, but they just fell two shots short of doing so. The match was keen and interesting from the start, both teams being out to secure the coveted points, whilst the Taikoo folk were bent on avenging that defeat on their own ground earlier in the season. Wallace finished eight shots ahead of Moss, and Morrison just emerged ahead of West by one shot, whilst Wetherston went down before Blair by seven shots. The Taikoo team thus won by 61—59, and what more exciting finish could lawn bowlers wish for than that?

K.C.C.'s "Bad Joss."

Another keen tussle was witnessed at Kowloon where only two points separated the Cricket Club and the Bowling Green Club. The K.C.C. were unlucky inasmuch as, although they had a strong team on paper all ready for the fray, some of them failed to appear at the last moment and no fewer than five reserves had to be commandeered. That they should run their rivals so close as two shots was under the circumstances a meritorious performance indeed. The Bowling Green Club finished to the good only on one rink, Holland having no trouble in accounting for Tacchi's rink containing a couple of reserves with R. Abraham playing No. 3 for the first time. W. Macfarlane nearly lost, and Gibson nearly won his first game of the season, the result being a draw of 19 points each. Gibson lost a four on the last head. In the other rink Alec Macfarlane was beaten by Overy by 5 shots. "Bob" Hall, who has been at home for many "moons," played No. 3 in this rink. Although losing by so narrow a margin, the K.C.C. were by no means downhearted. As one of them stated, "they had a jolly good game and that was all they wanted." That's the spirit of the sport!

Second Division Leaders.

In the Second Division the leaders—the Kowloon Cricket Club—went over to King's Park and won by 20 shots over the Club de Recreo. The game was closer at some stages than the final score would indicate, as on one rink alone the Club de Recreo led by 15 shots and yet in the end could only tie. The respective

rinks were skipped by H. Alves and J. P. Robinson. Herriidge had a big "kill" over J. Ribeiro by 31-13, but Lammert was able to account for L. C. R. Sousa by only a couple of shots. It is passing strange that the Club de Recreo should make a practice of starting with a "bang" and then finishing up weakly in their League fixtures. Evidently the art of consolidating a strong position has yet to be learned out King's Park way. However, they are gaining experience and in another season more should be heard of them so far as concerns championship honours.

K.B.C.C. Just Win.

A close game was anticipated between the Craigengower Cricket Club and the Kowloon Bowling Green Club at the Valley, and expectations were amply fulfilled, the visitors winning by the narrow margin of six shots, thanks in great part to MacLachlan's rink beating Sellwood's by 10 shots. Warren could only tie with Razack (18 all), but Dixon lost his fifth successive match to Knott by a quartette of shots. The result still keeps the Bowling Green Club in the running for premier honours as although a couple of points below the K.C.C. they have played a match less.

Taikoo R.C. Wins.

Playing at home the Taikoo Recreation Club easily defeated the Civil Service Cricket Club and thus have the satisfaction of taking the full four points off this season. The Taikoo lot were up on all three rinks and the margin in their favour was 28 shots, which shows how poor was the form shown by the visitors. Even the redoubtable "Jim" Massey went down to Dinnen by a couple of shots—the closest result of any. Taylor lost to Matthews by 12 shots and 14 shots separated Alderman and McKechnie. As already mentioned in these notes the Taikoo Club have yet to be reckoned with in the championship and they may give their Kowloon confreres a fright at their next meeting.

East Point Romp Home.

Still another Club to be reckoned with is the East Point Recreation Club, who, by defeating the Yacht Club by 30 shots, are only a couple of points behind the K.C.C., although they have played the same number of games. A slip either by the K.C.C. or the Bowling Green would give the East Pointers a fine chance to fight out the championship issue toward the end of the season. Last Saturday they simply ran away with the Yacht Club, who seem unable to get going properly this season, due, no doubt, to their green having been closed so long. McTavish beat Davies by six shots, and five shots separated Hamilton and Shields, but Lee ran up the big score of 29—10 against Edwards.

Skips' Records.

As the outcome of last Saturday's games the only undefeated skips now are:—

First Division: W. Macfarlane (K.B.C.C.), six wins and one draw; and Drummond (Taikoo), one win.

Second Division: Young (Taikoo), two wins.

Other good performances are:—

First Division: Wallace (T.R.C.), six wins and one defeat; Brown (K.D.R.C.), five wins, one defeat; two draws; Lapsley (K.D.R.C.), five wins and one defeat; Pendered (C.S.C.C.), five wins and two defeats; Bass (C.C.C.), five wins, four defeats, and one draw; Cullen (K.D.R.C.), three wins and one defeat.

Second Division: McTavish (E.P.R.C.), nine wins and one defeat; Massey (C.S.C.C.) seven wins and three defeats; MacLachlan (K.B.G.C.), seven wins and one defeat; Warren (K.B.G.C.), five wins, two defeats, two draws, Lammert (K.C.C.), seven wins and three defeats; McKechnie (T.R.C.), four wins and two defeats.

HOME CRICKET.

BIG SCORING IN TEST TRIAL MATCH.

MANY CENTURIES.

London, July 26. Surrey beat Kent at the Oval by 114 runs. Surrey scored 298 (Shepherd 100); and 333 for seven declared (Barling 123). Kent made 258 and 259.

Test Trial Drawn.

The England v. The Rest (a Test trial) match at Bristol was drawn. The Rest scored 248 (Hearne 110 not out) and 80 for two. England scored 461 for six declared (Sutcliffe 227, Hallows 135).

Two Centuries.

Middlesex, at Bourne, took first innings points from Hampshire. Hampshire made 237 (Mead 95 not out); and 251 (Tennynson 102).

LAWN BOWLS.

Will Club Secretaries or Bowls Conveners kindly send in teams for Saturday's League games in time to be published in our issue of Friday?

Middlesex scored 235 (Lee 100); and 59 for no wickets.

Root Shines.

Lancashire won on the first innings against Worcestershire at Nelson.

Lancs made 186, Root taking eight for 25.

Worcesters made 71, Macdonald taking five for 23; and 17 for two.

Essex Beaten.

Leicestershire, at Leicester, beat Essex by six wickets.

Essex made 191 and 181, Astill taking six for 46.

Leicesters scored 278 and 98 for four.

Points For Gloucester.

Gloucestershire took first innings points from Glamorganshire at Cardiff.

Glamorgans scored 210 and 141 for nine.

Gloucester made 216.

Derby Win.

Derbyshire beat Northants at Burton-on-Trent by an innings and 47 runs.

Northants scored 123 and 180.

Derby made 355 for eight and declared.

Whysall's Batting.

Notts won on first innings from Yorkshire at Nottingham.

Notts made 298 (Whysall 163); and 224 for six declared (Whysall 74).

Yorks scored 177 and 72 for no wickets.

Case Scores.

Somerset took first innings points from Sussex at Bath.

Somerset scored 142 and 299 for nine declared (Case 107 not out).

Sussex made 85, White taking five for 18; and 214 for nine.

Tourists Draw.

The New Zealanders drew with Warwickshire.

Warwick scored 235 and 188 for seven.

The visitors scored 492 for six declared (Dempster 180, Allcott 131).—Reuter.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF.

MELHORN LEADS FIELD IN BIG TOURNEY.

Leeds, July 27. Melhorn, with a score of 68, led the field in the first qualifying round of the 2,000 guineas Professional Tournament, being one stroke short of Kirkwood's record.

Compton took 71, Nabholz 72, and Duncan and Havers 75.—Reuter.



NEW GOLF CHAMPION. Tommy Armour, of Washington, D. C., new National Open Golf Champion.

ing round of the 2,000 guineas Professional Tournament, being one stroke short of Kirkwood's record. Compton took 71, Nabholz 72, and Duncan and Havers 75.—Reuter.

STEWARDS' CUP.

WON BY PRIORY PARK 10-1.

London, July 26. The result of the Stewards' Cup was: Priory Park 10-1 Queen's Bowler 100-7 Fohannun 11-2 24 ran. Won by two lengths; a length between 2nd and 3rd.—Reuter.

CALL BOY SOLD.

SIR M. DEELEY BUYS DERBY WINNER. London, July 26. Sir Mallaby Deeley, brother of the late Mr. Frank Curzon has bought the derby winner, Call Boy from the latter's executors for \$60,000.—Reuter.

GREYHOUND RACING.

FIRST LONDON TRACK OPEN.

London and the south of England is to have its first sight of greyhound racing after the electrically driven hare at the new White City track, Wood Lane, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Many well-known coursing owners have sent their best dogs, but trouble with the machinery of the hare has held up training, and few of the better-class dogs which are novices to track racing will be ready to run at the first few meetings.

Owners of good track racers at Manchester, however, have sent their dogs. Two hours before racing the dogs entered to run are placed in the racing kennels on the left of the chief enclosure, none but officials of the meeting being allowed to approach them. The dogs are paraded round the course and examined singly by the stewards on the race-course before being put into the starting trap, a contrivance of six compartments.

At the starter's signal the "hare" is backed out of its tunnel 50 yards from the starting trap, and then glides away on a circuit of the course, picking up speed until it is moving at between 40 and 50 miles an hour as it flashes past the trap.

Releasing the Dogs.

At that point a lever raises the front of the trap and the dogs dash out in chase of the hare, which they never catch.

Experienced dogs manoeuvre for the rails, while novices often run wide on the trail of the hare which is on the outside edge of the course. At the end of the lap hidden rail-walkers direct the hare out of sight into a tunnel, where powerful brakes end its run.

In the hurdle, races the hare passes through an opening in the obstacle, which closes by a spring flap before the dogs reach it. Novices often leave the straight line and make for the spot where the opening was, but they soon grow wise.

The race card, as in racing, gives the name of the owner, the dog's pedigree and colour (brindled, black, fawn or red-fawn) by abbreviations. The numbers on the card, 1 to 6 in flat races and 1 to 4 in hurdle races, indicate the draw from the inside berth No. 1, and also enable a dog to be identified, since each dog carries a cloth with a large numeral on both sides corresponding to its number on the card, and each number cloth is a different colour. No. 1 being red; 2 blue; 3 black; 4 black and so on. These numerical colours are never changed.

Between 200 and 300 bookmakers have been allotted places in the 1s. 2d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. enclosures, and they will operate over the rails on two sides of the 10s. enclosure, which faces the winning post.

Fast Travelling.

The new sport has given a value to many dogs which were found useless for coursing, and their prices range from \$10 to \$300 and \$250 made a big impression when tried over the White City track.

Fast time for 500 yards at Manchester is 28sec., which is at the rate of one mile in 1min. 38sec., or 1-5 of a second faster than Cresta Run's record on the Bowley Mile at Newmarket in April.

MR. COOLIDGE TROUT.

ANGLER'S HORROR AT HIS WORM BAIT.

British anglers are joining their voices to those of their American brethren in horror at the report that President Coolidge of the United States fished for trout with worm as bait.

It is reported that the President caught seven fish in this dreadful manner, and to heighten the crime, he caught one fish with only half a worm!

As reported in an amusing cable from New York to the "Weekly Dispatch," the incident has caused a mild storm in the United States. It has indeed been stated that the President has lost the entire fly-fisherman vote beyond hope of recall.

A prominent member of the Salmon and Trout Association, when told of the President's deed, said to a reporter:

A real trout fisherman would never fish with a worm. It is considered not the sporting thing to do. In England trout fishing means fishing with a fly. It is of course, much easier to catch trout with a worm than with a fly—and that is why we use the fly.

BIG FIGHT ECHO.

SHARKEY SUFFERING FROM INTERNAL BLEEDING.

New York, July 27. Sharkey, since the fight, has suffered from internal bleeding. The doctor says it cannot properly be described though haemorrhages are probable. The bleeding cannot definitely be attributed to Dempsey's blows. Sharkey is improving with rest.—Reuter.

"REDS" PLAYGROUND.

RUSSIA'S THOUSAND YEARS.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

The Soviet Government was born and nurtured in bloodshed and established by massacre.

It has gone back to its old work again, as it generally does when it feels its position shaken. The suppression of Arcos in Great Britain and the measures taken against Red "diplomatic missions" here and elsewhere have been a nasty rebuff to the Commissary of the U.S.S.R. and have given some encouragement to the prevailing discontent in Russia.

Abroad, the Soviet can only utter threats and emit impertinences. At home, it can act more brutally. It can set its terrible Cheka to work on the names of persons suspected of anti-Bolshevik tendencies and shoot them like dogs, says Sir Sidney Low.

It is a savage hint that every Russian holds his life at the mercy of the Red Gang. Let him cringe and crawl before them or death, swift and sudden, may be his lot.

So it has been in Russia since 1917. So it is still, and so it may be for an indefinite period. Foreigners ask in amazement why on earth the Russians endure this murderous oppression.

The answer is, because they are Russians. Trotsky, in the book he wrote about the Terror, admitted openly that the revolution was made by an insignificant minority which coerced the rest into acquiescence by unshrinking violence. He recommended the expedient to the proletarian agitators in other countries. By this means, and by it alone, could the self-chosen leaders of the "people" beat down the opposition of the capitalists, the bourgeoisie, and the law-abiding masses.

Trotsky's prescription will not act with Western and civilised communities. The Terror has been tried among them from time to time and invariably failed. It had its longest run in France after the Revolution, only to be stamped out when the French awakened to the real meaning of rule by the guillotine and the Paris mobs.

Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Dutchmen, Spaniards, and others are not good subjects for terrorism. The Communists were trying this method in Italy after the war and found themselves snuffed out by the Fascists and Mussolini. In Hungary a gentleman of the right Moscow variety who called himself Bela Kun, kept up a good flashy imitation, complete with murders, of the Bolshevik system for a few months. The Hungarians, after a pause of amazement, roused themselves and packed off Bela and all his crew. Trotsky misunderstands the psychology of a virile European nation.

Many Regimes.

He and his friends may be right about the Russians, who are and always have been semi-Oriental, a great wedge of Asia thrust into Europe. The Asiatic has no rooted objection to government by violence. Kinglake, the author of "Eothen," said that some Eastern peoples seem to have in kind of respectful admiration for rulers who do them extreme and forcible injury. And the Russians have never been free men.

Whatever may be the truth about the Southern Slavs, the Slavonians of the great Sarmatian plain have lived in subjection for over a thousand years, since Rurik with a small band of Norsemen and Swedes conquered the country and gave his name to it.

Afterwards they accepted the yoke of the Tartars and then that of the Czarist autocracy. All these regimes were based on force and cruelty. So when Lenin and his group seized the government machinery they found a nation trained to submission by centuries of tyranny, largely exercised by foreigners. Russia was a favourable country for the terrorist experiment.

So far it has proved efficacious; and now that the usurpers are in a panicky mood they resort to it again. Will they reassess their authority by fresh outbreaks of murder and torture? Will Russia stand it?

Perhaps; for slaves can put up with an almost unlimited amount of oppression. Yet, one thinks, the breaking point must eventually be reached. Slaves will revolt when they are driven too hard.

SYDNEY MYERS.

THE AUSTRALIAN SELF-RIDGE.

Sydney Myers, the Australian Selfridge, is a tall, good looking Jewish man. Many years ago, as a youth, he carried a pack of drapery upon his strong back, as he tramped the country districts of Victoria in Australia. He was then of frugal habits, imbued with courage and endurance, and gifted with the power of winning confidence. He made a good connection, and his profits were considerable.

Eventually he married a Miss Flaggott, whose father had a boat and shoe store in Bendigo, Victoria, and shortly afterwards went to the capital, Melbourne, where he bought up the business of Stevens, next the G.P.O. in Bourke Street. The old building soon came down, and Myers erected a new one replete with cafe, tea-rooms, toilet-rooms, club, etc., etc. Myers became a household word—everyone went to Myers, and the firm thrived.

A fine home, horses, cars resulted, but there was no family, and Sydney longed for a son to succeed him. After some time the shackles of matrimony chafed the spirit of Sydney Myers, and separation followed by mutual consent.

A New Love. Some time later he became enamoured of one of the beautiful and charming daughters of Mrs. George Baillieu. The mother was a widow of means, and a member of the well-known Baillieu family of considerable social prestige in Melbourne.

Mrs. Myers could not be prevailed upon to divorce Sydney, although he deliberately gave her cause to do so, therefore he proceeded to America, where he resided for some time, and secured his freedom. Mrs. Baillieu and family joined him in America, where he married one of the daughters, who was then barely twenty years of age.

Philosophy on \$5,000 p.a. The general opinion was that the happy pair dare not return to Australia, where it was declared his divorce would not be legally recognised, but nevertheless they did. Sydney Myers settled five thousand pounds a year on his former wife, who philosophically accepted her fate, and did not oppose the divorce or re-marriage.

Some five years later the writer met Mrs. Baillieu at the Grand Hotel, Djokja-Karta, Java, and learned that Beryl—her daughter—had made Sydney extremely happy, proud and contented with two bony children. She added that Sydney, although not of their class or creed, was an ideal husband and father, and with all the instincts of a gentleman, despite the fact that the great and powerful Baillieu family did not approve of him as a husband for a Baillieu.

Since his second marriage he has steadily risen financially and socially, and has re-built and extended his business, so that the buildings now occupy almost eighteen acres of land in the city of Melbourne.

EIGHTY-STORY SKYSCRAPER.

Professor Seligman, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, speaking at King's College, London, stoutly defended the instalment sale system.

The credit system was introduced to the United States from France, where it dated back before the Revolution. In its early days it was confined to pianos, furniture, and sewing machines, but towards the end of the nineteenth century there was abuse by its introduction in the sale of baubles and low-grade jewellery. In its application to motor-cars the instalment sale system had been a benefit. It was most in use among the wage or salary-earning classes, and the possession of an automobile furthered output of work by the wage-earner. Its introduction to real estate was becoming more comprehensive in the United States than elsewhere. In an eighty-story skyscraper recently erected in New York it was possible to buy a storey, and accept responsibility for that section.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Rugby, July 26.	
Paris	124.10
New York	4.85 13/82
Brussels	34.93
Geneva	25.21
Amsterdam	12.11
Milan	89.35
Berlin	20.42
Stockholm	18.12 1/2
Copenhagen	18.15 1/2
Oslo	18.80
Vienna	34.49 1/2
Prague	163 1/2
Helsinki	192.70
Madrid	28.49 1/2
Lisbon	2 7/16
Athens	3/2
Bucharest	7/5
Rio	5 27/32
Buenos Aires	47 25/32
Bombay	1 5/8
Shanghai	2 3/4
Hong Kong	2 0/4
Yokohama	1 1/11 1/2
Silver, Sport Forward	26 1/16
—British Wireless Service.	

MONEY & SHARES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—
Bank Wire 1/11 1/2
Bank On Demand 1/11 15/16
Bank 30 days sight 2 1/2
Bank 4 months sight 2 1/2
Credits 4 months sight 2 1/2
Documentary 4 months sight 2/1

On Paris—
On demand 1235
Credits 4 months sight 1310

On Berlin—
On demand —

On New York—
On demand 48 1/2
Credits 60 days sight 50

On Bombay—
Wire —
On demand 133 1/4

On Calcutta—
Wire —
On demand 133 1/4

On Singapore—
On demand 86 1/4

On Manila—
On demand 97 1/4

On Shanghai—
On demand nom

30 days sight (private paper) —

On Yokohama—
On demand 108 1/4

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) —

Silver (per oz.) 26 1/16

Bar Silver in Hong Kong —

Kong 3% prem

Chinese Copper Cents nom

Chinese Copper Cash 6 1/2 pm.

Rate of Native Interest 7 1/2 p.a.

Chinese Sub. Coin 2 1/4 dis.

Hong Kong Sub. Coin par

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stock Exchange.
T.T. on London 1/11 1/2
T.T. on Shanghai 78 1/4

Bank—
Hongkong Bank 1060 b

Chartered Bank 220 n

Mercantile A. & B. 232 n

P. & O. Bank 233 1/2 n

East Asia 238 n

Marine Insurance—
Canton Insurance 620 a

China Underwriters 80 cta. a

North China Insurance 143 b

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FASHIONS AND FANCIES

seen lending a colourful as well as
attractive feature.All sorts of straws are used for
these large hats from the heavier
Milans to the yedda and crocheted
straws and the hemp, lace, Panama
and Leghorns.The semi-large hats are much
used, also. They appear in lines
that are suitable for sports and
town appearances. They lend
shade, but also manage to preserve
an air of informality that the very
large hat lacks. They are seen in
the same straws that create the
larger hats and also add felt to
their variety. Trimmings are
more tailored in general. The
greenish ribbon is perhaps most
often used, but this, too, may be
adapted in odd treatments to create
interest. The semi-large hat is
also seen in strictly formal ap-pearance when it uses lace for its
trimming. Lace is one of the
newest features of the summer hat
in both small and large shapes. It
is very smartly combined with both
tulle and velvets and is decided-
ly flattering.Small shapes are by no means
neglected. They possess an im-
portant use in sports as well as
for some afternoon appearances.
They are indispensable for travel-
ing and should also be seen in the
week-end wardrobe. For auto-
mobile, yachting, golfing, hiking
and all the other outdoor sports
their place is established. They
have new lines to make them
different. Their brims are turned
up or down at will. Their crowns
are dented, stitched or pleated to
give odd effects and their air of
simplicity makes them a correct
part of any sports costume. In the
small hats felt predominates with
their chiffon weights emphasized.
Straws are often of crocheted
varieties, while the silk hat is
much used.

TICKINGS.

That night Anna went to bed
early to prepare herself for her
first day's work. She was struck
as she undressed by the almost
uncanny stillness of the room and
of the house. She heard Big Ben
strike ten as she lay in bed, but no
other sounds reached her, not even
the rumble of traffic. It was like
being in the country, she thought,
and yet here they were, in the very
heart of London. She was nearly
asleep when it suddenly struck her
that someone must have put a
clock in the room during the day,
and that its ticking had only just
reached her consciousness. She
sat up in bed and listened. It was
a loud and regular ticking, the sort
of sound that her small wrist-
watch, which was the only time-
piece she possessed, was utterly
incapable of making. And she
hadn't noticed the clock while she
was undressing. She switched on
the light, and to her surprise dis-
covered that there was no clock in
the room; although the sound seem-
ed to come from within a few feet
of her bed. Moreover, it had the
loud, unhurried tick of a clock of
some size. It must, she thought,
be in the hall. She thrust her feet
into bedroom slippers and went to
look, but the hall was innocent of
clocks, and moreover, the ticking
was louder inside her room than
outside it. She closed the door
again, puzzled. There was no
room next to hers, and she was
alone on that floor, the other two
rooms which were in the front of
the house, being unfurnished. She
discarded the idea that the sound
might come from one of the ser-
vants' rooms upstairs. It was too
covered and too loud for that. Irri-
tated and baffled, she got into bed
again. She hated a clock in her
room at the best of times, and an
invisible one was maddening.—
Susan Eetz—"And Then Face to
Face"—(Fisher Unwin.)

HOSE FOR THE MILLION.

In the year 1924 there were
available for each person in Great
Britain:Six new pairs of stockings or
hose.Two new garments of under-
wear, andOne new pullover or cardigan,
or other fancy garment.These estimates have been arriv-
ed at as the result of the third
census of production in the hosiery
trade. The total quantities
available for consumption in the
United Kingdom were:Stockings and socks, 22,735,000
dozen pairs.

Underwear, 7,481,000 dozen.

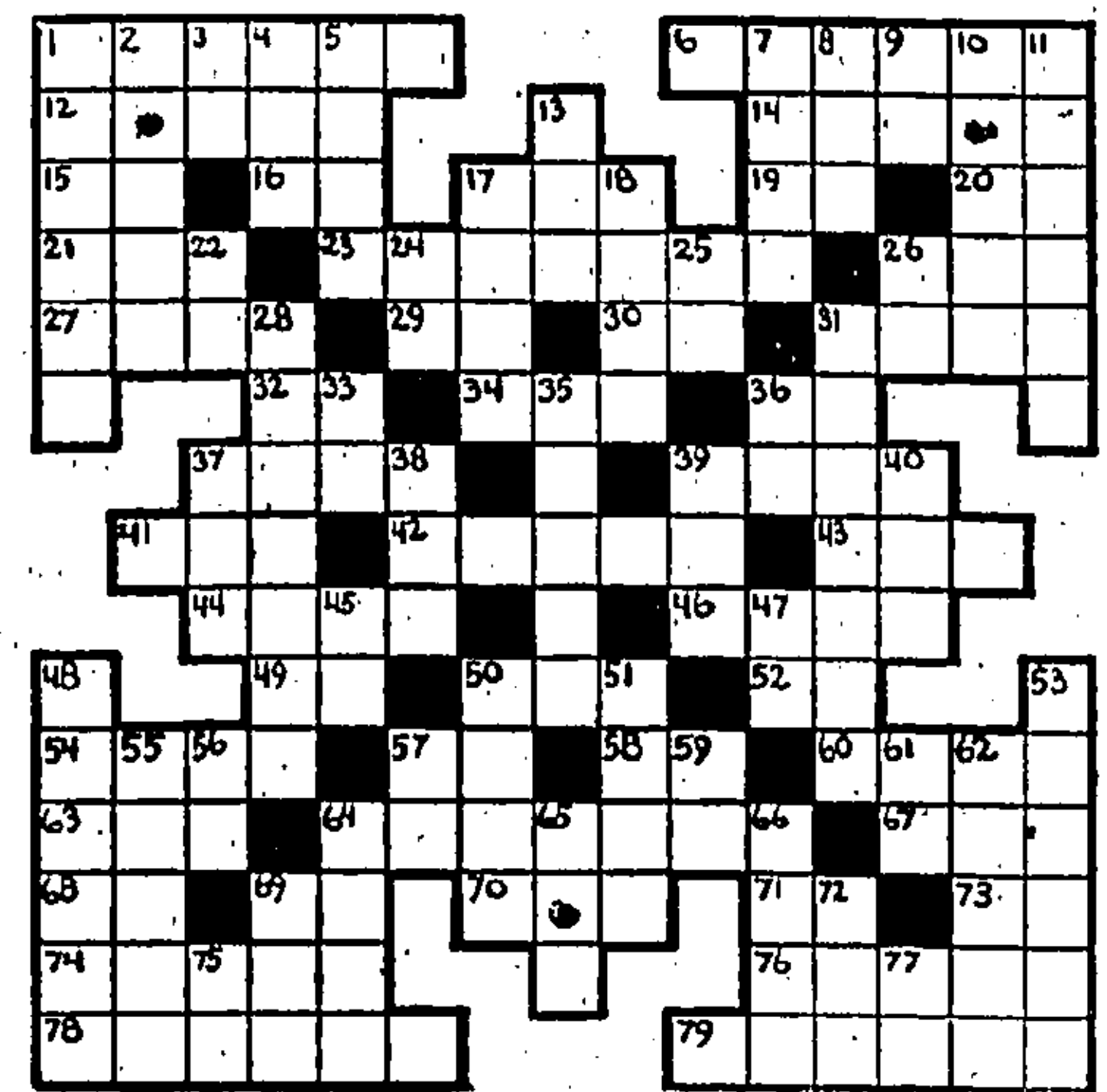
Fancy hosiery, 3,611,000 dozen.

The preliminary census report
in the Board of Trade Journal
states that the value of the output
of the hosiery trade in Great Brit-
ain during 1924 was nearly five
times that of 1907.

HONEYMOONS.

Honeymoons are nerve-shatter-
ing things, and are responsible for
a good deal of unhappiness; they
are a mistake. From the on-
lookers' point of view it is, of
course, a blessing when the turtles
doves disappear until the experi-
ment is over, but whoever invented
honeymoons did no kindness to
newly married people. There is
no time in life when the compan-
ionship of other people would be
more beneficial.Logically, there would be more
chance of the honeymoon spirit
lasting and spreading over a longer
period if there were more diver-
sions in the early days by mixing
with other people. It is not cal-
culated to bring out the best in a
man to be shut up alone with one
other person say for a fortnight,
without any of his usual occupa-
tions of sport or business; nothing
to do but say the same thing over

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.



©THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE.

HORIZONTAL

- 1-What dome figured in recent oil probes?
- 6-Punctuation mark (pl.)
- 12-Part of blacksmith equipment
- 14-Unbaked bread
- 15-Left side (abbr.)
- 16-For example (Lat.-abbr.)
- 17-What is Boston's nickname?
- 18-Prefix. Against
- 20-Rear Admiral (abbr.)
- 21-Possessive pronoun
- 23-Non-professional
- 25-Cut
- 27-What Roman Emperor fiddled?
- 29-Article
- 30-What abbreviation do lawyers use for "against"?
- 31-What Canal held German Navy in World War?
- 32-What State demands to be shown? (abbr.)
- 34-Vho wrote "Star Spangled Banner"?
- 36-Prefix. Double
- 37-Twist
- 38-Sudden pain
- 41-Pouch
- 42-Similar
- 43-Period of time
- 44-Frightful
- 46-What made California famous?
- 48-Preposition
- 52-Conducted
- 52-Pronoun

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 54-Average
- 57-What is the Keyhole State? (abbr.)
- 58-Preposition
- 60-Herb with aromatic seeds
- 63-Man's name
- 64-From what is flax drawn in spinning? (Lat.-abbr.)
- 67-A beverage
- 68-What is Latin for "and"?
- 69-Preposition
- 70-Until (port.)
- 71-Southern State (abbr.)
- 73-About
- 74-Singer
- 76-Wins out
- 78-Breathes noisily in sleep
- 79-Consecrated

VERTICAL (Cont.)

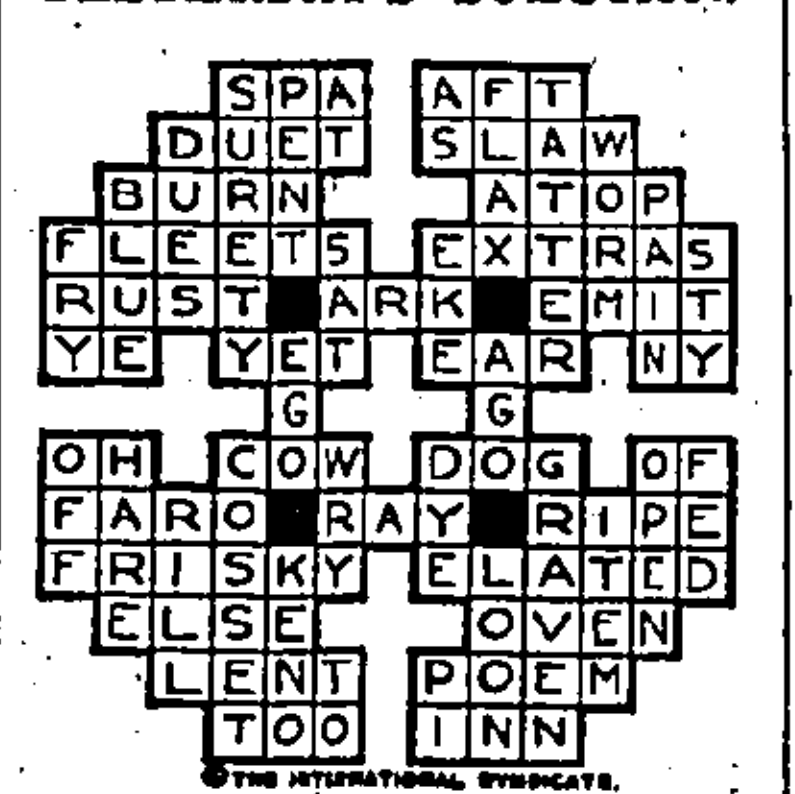
- 24-Who rocks the cradle?
- 25-Ourself
- 26-Hawaiian Islands (abbr.)
- 28-What is the 15th letter, Greek alphabet?
- 31-Inflamed
- 33-Preposition
- 35-Expiation
- 36-College degree (abbr.)
- 37-Looker
- 38-Carrier
- 39-Wooden pin
- 40-To roam aimlessly
- 42-Because
- 43-Exclamation
- 45-Ante
- 46-Final
- 51-Clock face
- 53-Registered for political appointment
- 55-Chewed and swallowed
- 56-Woodman's tool
- 57-Jumbled type
- 59-What island east of Canada is a British Colony? (abbr.)
- 61-Pronoun
- 62-To let by contract
- 64-What famous artist illustrated "Paradise Lost"?
- 65-Point
- 66-Quick-jumping insect
- 68-High jutting rock (England)
- 72-Part of a circle
- 75-Negative
- 77-Suffix, belonging to

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

and over again; nobody to speak to but possibly a woman with a pretty face and the brains of an earwig. No matter how angelic the couple may be they are bound to be bored with one another.

The wise old Greeks had better methods; they shut up the affianced women from their lovers, only allowing them occasional meetings. Even when married the man was only allowed to visit at stated intervals. Spartan but wholesome. No nerve shattering modern honeymoons calculated to kill any finer feelings and make the most peace-ful quarrel—"A Woman of No Importance"—"Joys of Life."

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"DEMOCRACY."**Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles Expanded.****SECOND LECTURE SERIES.****The Bearing of History on China's Affairs.****RELATIONS WITH FOREIGNERS.**

In the first of the second series of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's lectures, the "Father of the Republic" elaborates his three principles of Democracy and Nationalism. He draws a parallel between the position of the China of his day and that of other great nations who changed from the monarchial to the Republican form of Government.

POWER OF THE PEOPLE.

Democracy means "power of the people," using the word "people" in the sense of any organised body of persons, and power as in "horse power" and the "great powers." In itself the word means "popular government." Many people think of "government" as something esoteric and hard to understand. One often finds Generals who take this attitude although, as force is the motive power of government, it is really a pose on their part. The definition is quite simple. It is "the management of everybody's business."

To expand this idea. Going back to the beginning we find this "power" useful in its simplest form for the preservation and continuation of the human race, and its essential activities—defence and the provision of food. These necessities are however common to men and animals and lead to conflicts between them so that we find everywhere a struggle for existence, and the first use of power by mankind is in connection with this struggle. Now the existence of man on the earth according to geologists does not go back more than two million years; the oldest rocks are two hundred million years older; hundreds of millions of years before that, the Earth was molten, and before that again, gaseous; even so intelligent human beings do not go back more than two hundred thousand years before that there was no distinction between men and beasts.

The Study of History.

So that this is the period allowed for the evolution of man from the brute beast to the democrat. Now although the seeds of democracy first sprouted two thousand years ago in Greece and Rome, in fact the plant has only grown up during the past hundred and fifty years. Before that we get autocracy and before that again theocracy and before that again the ages of barbarism and the struggle with wild beasts such as we find to-day in jungles of Malaya and mountainous districts of China. This we know from archaeology only. Civilisation begins with written histories. Written history goes back no more than five or six thousands years in China and even in Egypt only about ten thousands years. We Chinese have been accustomed to study history only from written records. In Europe they go beyond these and study the origins of mankind from rocks and the observation of the customs of savage tribes. At first came combinations of separate groups who joined to fight wild beasts. With the domestication of animals which came from increasing mastery of the powers of nature, came the beginnings of civilisation a stage at which some peoples such as the Mongols and Arabs still remain.

While mankind was still engaged in the struggle with beasts, it had no leisure to consider the amenities of life; but when the beasts were overcome by the use of weapons of wood and stone, men began to gather in those parts of the world where the climate was most favourable. Thus grew up the Nilotic and Mesopotamian civilisations. When the human race increased under these favourable conditions and was driven to occupy less hospitable territories, we find civilisations rising (after a long interval) in other places such as the Valley of the Yellow River. Here the climate is less kindly, and so we find clothing and house devised as protection against wet and cold and schemes to deal with flood, fire, wind and lightning; and in particular the growth of religion regarded as charms (I cannot say whether efficacious or not) against these heaven sent calamities; and the rise of priest kings, such as the Living Buddha of the Mongols and Tibetans.

Growth of Monarchy.

The ancients held that the first duty of a government was to perform religious ceremonies and the second to make war. Thus we find a struggle in progress between the priest kings (such as the Emperor of Japan who is still known as 'King of Heaven' and the 'Son of Heaven' in China) and men of war (such as the Tokugawa family). Sometimes the priest king has prevailed as in Japan of the Meiji era, or the religious organisation has survived the temporal power as in the case of Rome. But generally after the break up of the Roman Empire the power of the kings grew as that of the priesthood declined until Louis XIV was able to identify himself with the State. Monarchical power grew until its oppressiveness together with the growth of knowledge brought about revolutions, or struggles between king and commons rather more than a hundred years ago.

Now we can distinguish the periods which led to the use of democracy. The first is the unorganised struggle between mankind and wild beasts. The second the fight between man and the forces of nature in which religious influence came to the fore.

The third is the period of intestine strife between man and man, state and state, people and people, when monarchical power arose. The fourth is our own period of civil war within a state between the ruler and his people. This fight is between Good and Evil, between Justice and Oppression. This period has seen democracy come more and more to the front, and therefore it is called the age of democracy.

Keeping Society Together. Now is this a good thing or no? When the mass of the people were ignorant, priestly or kindly rule served best to keep society together; but now those times have passed. Culture and knowledge have spread and it is only fair that the governing power should pass to the people. When we are children we ought to be ruled by our parents; but this does not apply to us when we grow up. Nevertheless many thinkers, in Japan, in Europe, and among our students of the past, still favour the institution of monarchy. The question is not yet decided. Let us therefore, who believe in democracy, investigate the nature of democratic institutions throughout the world.

Which form of government is best suited to China? Old fashioned people (or even present day Americans from the pattern Republic) argue that as China has been a monarchy from time immemorial, therefore monarchy is the most suitable form of government; just as in the case of Tibet there would be trouble if one upset the theocracy there. Let me point out, however, that democratic ideas are found in the writings of Confucius and Mencius who denied the right of

kings to govern except in the interest of the people. Moreover China has only been a democracy for thirteen years, and one cannot have an Utopia all at once.

Relations With Foreigners.

Now foreigners (and foreign educated Chinese follow them) have a way of classing us with Negroes and Polynesians as people incapable of self-government. This view is due to their ignorance of Chinese history. Democratic ideas have been familiar in China for thousands of years. In Europe democracy began with the revolution in England and the execution of Charles I by Cromwell. Kings had been assassinated before, but here for the first time a King was condemned and executed by process of law on a charge of treason to his people. But this democratic movement was short-lived. Ten years later the English had restored Charles II, and it was not for another hundred years that the American colonies broke away and established the most stable of Republics, the United States of America; and ten years after that the French Revolution broke out. The descendants of Louis XIV oppressed the people until they executed Louis XVI; and note here that like Charles I Louis XVI was executed after trial on a charge of treason to his people.

Rousseau's Theory Criticised.

The leading light of the French revolution was Rousseau who in his "social contract" preached liberty and equality as the bases of democracy. Rousseau held that all men had natural rights which they had however allowed to lapse: that is that power is the people's by the law of nature. But as a matter of historical fact, democracy is a late stage of evolution, and therefore Rousseau's theory of democracy has no historical basis, and this fact has been seized upon by the opponents of democracy as an argument against it.

But this form of reasoning does not affect us: We realise that in dealing with the realities of space and time, facts must always come before theory. To take an instance from the theory of warfare: In the early stages of the Boer war the English lost

The Mongols have already substituted revolution for theocracy; to-morrow Tibet will do the same. In Europe autocracy is coming to an end. England though a monarchy is more like a crowned Republic. Modern democratic theories of Greece and Rome is only the growth of a hundred and fifty years; but it is growing in strength daily. We Chinese, revolutionaries in adopting democracy as our creed will not only be following the current of world events but will also be shortening the period of civil strife. From the remotest times most men of great ability have been ambitious of making themselves emperor. Even when I instituted the Revolution, six or seven per cent. of my followers had in mind some such ambition. But I was not content with overthrowing the Manchus; I aimed at a Republic instead.

Taiiping Rebellion Lessons.

Gradually the proportion of those with Imperialist ideas lessened but still some one or two per cent. retain their old views. Various reasons are given for the defeat of the Taipings. A commonly expressed view is that their foreign policy destroyed them. Pottinger, the English Minister, actually went to Nanking with the intention of recognising the Taiping regime. But when he found that Hung Sau-tsun insisted on the K'au Tau he went on to Peking instead and made the agreement with the Manchus which led to Gordon's appointment. This may be the reason or again it may be because he did not press on and attack Peking. My own view is that both these causes of defeat were secondary. The real reason was the struggle between Hung Sau-tsun and Yeung Sau-tsing for the title of emperor: Yeung Sau-tsing was killed by Wai Ch'ung-fai and his troops dispersed; Wai Ch'ung-fai then attacked Hung Sau-tsun. When he was suppressed Shek Tat-hoi finding himself suspected of intrigues withdrew with his army to Szechuan and the Taiping forces were destroyed in detail for the reason that they had no conception of democracy and everyone wanted to be Emperor himself,

how when he was a boy he dreamed that he held the sun in one hand and the moon in the other.

Avoiding Civil Strife.

Then of the gang which includes Hung Shiu-lun, Yeung Kwan-yu and Chan Kwing-ming only one, Tang Hang, was a member of the Kak Meng Tong and him they had assassinated. It was his ambition to become Emperor which made Chan Kwing-ming a revolutionary. Thus we see that this ambition is not yet dead. There are many other examples but I have no time to quote them now. My task is to explain to you the meaning of Democracy. Unless you grasp this you will never eradicate autocratic ambition and there will be years of civil war before us and endless tribulation for China. It is to escape this that I have always preached democracy and republicanism. In a Republic who is King? The people, the whole four hundred millions of them. This is the only thing which will put an end to the strife which has marked the rise of every new dynasty in China. In the past ambition was the sole cause of wars. Just as desire for a throne actuates the Chan Kwing-ming's, the Tso Kwan's and the Luk Wing-t'ing's of to-day.

[The second lecture will appear in Saturday's "China Mail"]

INTERVENING SAINT.**THE ANSWER TO A TYPIST'S PRAYERS.**

Budapest is discussing a recent occurrence (testified to by reliable witnesses), which the religious accept as a miracle, the psychically minded as a successful materialisation, and the sceptical as an optical illusion.

The scene of this manifestation was one of the Governmental offices, in which the final reduction of the staff, required by the reconstruction programme, was being effected. One of the dismissed employees, a girl typist, who supported an aged mother, was seriously troubled over her situation, as there seemed no likelihood of her securing another equally remunerative post. One day, the biography of St. Theresa of Lisieux accidentally came into her hands, and after reading the story of "Little Theresa," the Carmelite nun, who died in Budapest in 1897, at the age of twenty-four—the youngest saint in the Calendar—the girl decided to make a "Novena," or nine days' appeal, to the saint.

Dismissed. The ninth and last visit to the Carmelite Church happened to fall on the day when the typist's employment ended. On this morning the chief of the department in which she worked received an unannounced visit from a young nun.

On being asked what she desired, the nun said that she had come to plead for the reinstatement of the dismissed typist. The chief declared himself unable to move in the matter; but, when the nun firmly announced her intention of remaining until he decided to grant her request, he was surprised to find himself agreeing to revoke the dismissal.

The door had scarcely closed on the departing nun when the typist knocked and entered. The chief, non-plussed at his inexplicable capitulation, told her to call back the nun she had sent to plead her cause. But the girl denied all knowledge of the nun, and when the employees in the outer rooms and the hall porter were questioned, it transpired that no nun had been seen to enter the building.

A scene of confusion followed, during which the fearful typist, pleading her innocence, drew from her satchel a little book, and saying, "This is the only nun I know anything about," displayed the photograph of St. Theresa, at sight of which the chief declared without hesitation, "Yes; that was she!"

It is, perhaps, superfluous to add that the typist remains at her post.

BLUE MOON.

The extraordinary phenomenon of a blue moon was observed in Bombay.

The moon at first appeared to be of a Cambridge blue, later turning green before assuming its normal colour.

It is believed, that the condition of the pre-monsoon atmosphere was responsible for the phenomenon.

M. le Morvan, astronomer at the Paris Observatory, has chronicled the observation of immense zones of green in the moon. He believes they are due to the rays of the sun refracted from myriads of pointed crystals and semi-transparent rocks, which abound in the moon's volcanic regions.

He argues that the green is seen only when the rays of the sun strike the moon at a very acute angle.

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IN DRY INDIANA.**WHISKY FORBIDDEN AS MEDICINE.**

The State of Indiana is the scene of a very pretty tangle over prohibition just at present, says an American contemporary. In addition to the amendment to the national Constitution making the country dry and the accompanying Federal legislation, the Volstead Law, most of the States have their own statutes and that of Indiana happens to be the most severe of all. In the other States it is illegal to sell or transport liquor, but the Indiana regulation, passed a few years ago when the Ku Klux Klan was at its height and dominated that commonwealth, makes it illegal to buy, sell, give away, or possess any sort of alcoholic beverage. Doctors are not even permitted to prescribe liquor for their patients, and thereby hangs the present tale.

A few days ago the wife of Governor Edward Jackson was desperately ill with pneumonia. Her physician advised the Governor that whisky was imperatively necessary to save her life. The Governor did not know how or where to procure the forbidden product, and telephoned to the State Attorney-General, Mr. Arthur Gilliom, for assistance. The latter replied that a few months previously, when his four small children were ill with typhoid, he had himself broken the law in a similar way.

Drink for Governor.

He had not used all the whisky which he procured at that time, and he offered to give the Governor the remainder. This was done, and in consequence Mrs. Jackson is believed to be out of danger.

Mr. Gilliom has now publicly called upon the Governor to help bring about the modification of the law which both of them were compelled to violate, so that it shall at least be legal for physicians to prescribe liquor to their patients. Though the Ku Klux Klan is rapidly waning in influence, Indiana is still strongly prohibitionist, and the incident has stirred up a hornet's nest in politics. A minister of New York, the Rev. John Ronch Stratton, pastor of the Cavalry Baptist Church, has publicly declared that in both instances the sufferers should have been permitted to die rather than have the law violated to save them.

TOO LATE THEN TO HUNT.

No time to hunt for a doctor, or drug store when suddenly seized with agonising intestinal cramps, deadly nausea and prostrating diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy gives instant warmth, comfort and ease from pain. For sale everywhere.

WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1927.—
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1926	1927
Tytam	42'11" B.	1'10" B.
Tytam Byewash	2'5" B.	8'9" B.
Tytam Intermediate Level	195.50	195.50
Tytam Tak	2'9" B.	Level
Wong Nei Chung	1'7" B.	7'8" B.
Pokfulum	2'5" B.	9'11" B.

[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow"; A. denotes "Above Overflow"]

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1926	1927
Tytam	115.12	369.40
Tytam Byewash	57	11.19
Tytam Intermediate	195.50	195.50
Tytam Tak	830.60	1,419.00
Wong Nei Chung	10.16	21.08
Pokfulum	19.95	44.48

Total

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June:—

	1926	1927
Consumption	256.48	362.50
Estimated population 402,400	412,730	
per day (gallons)	21.2	24.4
Constant Supply in all Rides Main Districts during June 1926 and 1927.		

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1926	1927
Kowloon Reservoir	5'6" B.	Level
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir 17'9" B.	27'7" B.	
Reception Reservoir	38.72	30.45

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1926	1927
Kowloon Reservoir	297.00	362.50
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	38.72	30.45
Reception Reservoir		

Total

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

	1926	1927
Consumption	72.48	97.93
Estimated population 155,020	160,960	
per day (gallons)	15.4	20.3
Full Supply in all districts during June, 1926 and 1927.		

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall to June 30, 1926, 35.99; June 30, 1927, 53.45.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July	a.m.	p.m.
27	5.52	7.06
28	5.52	7.06
29	5.53	7.06
30	5.53	7.05
31	5.54	7.05



U.S.S. "New Mexico" firing a Broadside.—This is probably the best photograph made of a battleship firing. Note the face in the smoke. This picture was made during the naval manoeuvres in Panama.

gious influence came to the fore. The third is the period of intestine strife between man and man, state and state, people and people, when monarchical power arose. The fourth is our own period of civil war within a state between the ruler and his people. This fight is between Good and Evil, between Justice and Oppression. This period has seen democracy come more and more to the front, and therefore it is called the age of democracy.

Keeping Society Together. Now is this a good thing or no? When the mass of the people were ignorant, priestly or kindly rule served best to keep society together; but now those times have passed. Culture and knowledge have spread and it is only fair that the governing power should pass to the people. When we are children we ought to be ruled by our parents; but this does not apply to us when we grow up. Nevertheless many thinkers, in Japan, in Europe, and among our students of the past, still favour the institution of monarchy. The question is not yet decided. Let us therefore, who believe in democracy, investigate the nature of democratic institutions throughout the world.

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heavily, because they fought in close order according to a theory based on out-of-date experience, while the Boers had learned to fight under cover during their wars with the natives.

The modern theory of warfare is based on the experience of the English in this war, and is due to the invention of long range rifles and smokeless powder. Therefore a thing must be in existence before one can theorise about it and the fact that Rousseau's views met with such general acceptance shows that in fact democratic principles were familiar in his time.

"We Must Succeed."

We must not, however, expect evolution always to be in a straight line. The power of priests and kings varied, but the general characteristics of those ages remained the same. So now although we live in an age of democracy, yet we find two hundred years after Cromwell England still ruled by a king and the French Revolution taking eighty years to accomplish. Nevertheless, as little as thirty years ago, not only Chinese but Foreigners despaired of deposing the Manchus pointing to Germany and Russia both ruled by absolute monarchs. Now Germany and Russia are both republics; the Manchus have fallen and neither Yuan Shih K'ai nor Chang Hsun succeeded in restoring the monarchy. Democracy is like the Yellow River checked here and bending there but always making its way eastwards. The Northerners, strong though they are, will strive in vain to stem the current and are doomed to fail. While we Southerners, although weak in resources, are moving down streams and must succeed at length.

The year before last when Chan Kwing-ming opposed me, what do you suppose his object was? It is often said that he wished to separate the two Kwangs from the rest of China. This was far from being the case.

Planning Northern Expedition.

Before his volte face when I had determined on the Northern expedition, I explained in detail to him its dangers and advantages. He opposed the expedition. I thought afterwards that perhaps his opposition was due to his apprehension that the expedition might endanger his position in the South. So at last I told him openly and frankly that if the expedition was successful I would establish my Government at Wuchang and Hankow or else at Nanking and would certainly not return to Canton. "I will entrust the two Kwangs to you," I said, "and in that case I beg you to defend me from attack in the rear. If I am so unfortunate as to be defeated I shall not have the face to return. When that happens you have my permission to adopt your own foreign policy, or dally with Peking as you like; even if you have to side with the Northerners to secure your position in Canton. I shall not object or find fault with you." This incident will show that his ambitions were not limited to control of the two Kwangs. Now why did he wait until the Northern Expedition had left the province before making his volte face? Because he wished to become Emperor and in order to succeed he had to destroy an army which certainly would have opposed his design. There is another thing which proves that he had this ambition. After the revolution he often told his friends a story

PRINCELY FORTUNES

WHAT FAMOUS BARRISTERS EARN.

ONLY TWO AT £60,000 A YEAR.

There can be few lives as strenuous as a successful barrister's. There is a superstition, however, that princely fortunes can be made easily at the Bar, but the truth is that money is more hardily earned in the Temple than anywhere else, and there are few incomes which can compare to that of a big merchant or industrialist, writes a Barrister. Some put Sir John Simon's gross professional earnings as high as £60,000 a year, and before Sir Douglas Hogg took office it is known that he ran Sir John very close. But these two Titans stand quite alone. Their incomes are easily the greatest earned at the Bar. Sir Edward Clarke's best year was £20,000. But this does not mean that a corresponding increase prevails through the profession. The present is a notoriously lean time for the field.

Two decades ago there were a number of great advocates who could be said to stand in the "front rank." But after Lord Carson went to the Lords the front rank consisted of Simon and Hogg.

Where once there were Duke, Finlay, Clark, and Rufus Isaacs, there are now comparatively few outstanding figures at the Bar. Edward Marshall Hall was the last of the great Old Bailey heroes. He was as well known as any man in England. He once boasted to me that in no single restaurant was he offered a numbered ticket for his coat and hat. This is fame indeed.

Lord Carson.

But even he with his magnificent appearance did not create the impression in court that Sir Edward Carson made. I well remember seeing him come into a packed court in the Lyceum Samuel Jibell action in 1918. He wore an old tattered gown, and a crazy old wig perched on the top of his head; and every person in court seemed to dwell on and grow insignificant in comparison with this dominating personality.

When Sir Douglas Hogg took office there was a great gap to be filled in the silk bench, and it has remained to a large extent empty. Mr. Norman Birkett, Mr. William Jowitt, and Mr. Stuart Bevan have all assumed a very leading but not dominating position. Perhaps Mr. Bevan is the most attractive of all present-day advocates in manner. He has a courteous, sensitive face, and one feels, looking at and listening to him, that it is still something to be a great gentleman. And he cared for politics he was a member of the Government in the Treasury bench. One hopes that what the Treasury bench has lost the King's Bench may gain; but rumour has it that he does not desire judicial promotion.

Romantic Austerity.

Mr. Jowitt is one of the handsomest men at the Bar. He looks like a poet who decided to reject the Muse for Law, and has done so very thoroughly. There is a romantic austerity about his face which accords ill with the atmosphere of the commercial court in which he so largely engages.

Probably Mr. Birkett's practice excites most envy among his contemporaries. He lives in a constant atmosphere of "causes celebres." He has a particularly beautiful and expressive voice. One feels if he asked one to take shares in a company it would be difficult to refuse. This is, I suppose, the "Special Jury" gift. "Is that Mr. Birkett?" said a beautiful young lady to me one day in court. "How charming he is! I had to listen to him, because he's against me in my own case."

Mr. B. B. Mellville, who took silk the other day, should be a dangerous competitor in the front row. He probably had the best all-round practice at the Junior Bar. His great quality is that he has the "courage of the arena" and, like the Peninsula soldier, does not know when he is beaten.

He and Mr. Pritt, who are both by the way, members of the Labour Party, have, by taking silk, released a great amount of work for the Junior Bar. Who will profit by this? Among the younger men, Mr. Walter Monckton will go far. He is a person of wide interests. He is a fine cricketer and a keen horseman, and was President of the Oxford Union. His practice is correspondingly general in interest. On his table peerage claims jostle with libel and commercial disputes. He is a fine political speaker, but is at present keeping out of politics.

Another very successful young barrister is Mr. Donald Somervell. He practises chiefly in the Commercial Court.

Power of Life and Death.

There can be few positions of greater dignity than that of a King's Bench Judge. He has the power of life and death, imposing robes of office, and, after the toll of the Bar, comparative ease. On circuit he is treated with the ceremony usually accorded to royalty, is the first man in the county, and the bells of many a pleasant circuit town ring to announce the opening of his assize. All this helps to compensate for the financial sacrifice which many prominent "leaders" make when they go on the Bench. In the eighteenth century, when £5,000 was fixed as a judge's salary, it was a princely one, but with the decrease in the value of money and present income tax it is not so generous.

What are the qualities most to be treasured in a judge? I do not think brilliance or eloquence or wit or even profound learning would be

AT THE QUEEN'S.

"THE SPORTING CHANCE" TO-DAY ONLY.

"The Sporting Chance" shows one of the most realistic race track scenes ever witnessed on the screen. After watching the events that lead up to this big scene it is unlikely that there is a person in the theatre who will not be on his toes until the climax of the scene is reached.

Another novel effect introduced in "The Sporting Chance" is a pony race staged in a ball room, the ponies ridden by a bevy of beautiful Hollywood maidens. This is a new twist in film entertainment in rich men's mansions and is rather cleverly introduced.

The story tells of the love of a wealthy sportsman who overstepped the bounds of speculation and finds himself in financial difficulties. He thinks his daughter will marry the sporting man but a young impetuous but handsome Southerner who has entered his horse in a famous race meets the girl and the usual complications follow.

The picture as a whole is put on in a rather extravagant manner with a cast including Lou Tellegen who is seen in the part of the villain, Dorothy Phillips as the heroine, George Fawcett as the father and Theo Von Eltz as the hero.

The photography is excellent and the story well told.

WORLD THEATRE.

"THE SILENT RIDER" TO-DAY ONLY.

That Blanche McHaffey, piquant lady in "The Silent Rider," is destined for stardom, was the universal prediction of those fortunate enough to see a recent preview of the Western film.

The charming Blanche was chosen by Gibson to play opposite him in "The Silent Rider" because of her excellent work in his picture "The Texas Streak" and her exceptionally fine portrayal of Marian Fier more than justified Gibson's choice.

"The Silent Rider" is a fast moving, thrilling epic of the cattle country and is said to be the best picture yet produced in which Gibson is starred. It was adapted from Katherine Newlin Burt's smashing magazine success "The Red Headed Husband" and deals with the problems of a young mother, when she and her little boy are deserted by her rascal husband. How she hides her sorrow while waiting on a table of rough but kindly cowhands, all of whom are in love with her, and how she finally encounters the one real love, is only one of the finest themes of the year.

In addition to Gibson and Blanche, a strong cast of featured Western players do splendid work.

AT THE STAR.

"SIXTY CENTS AN HOUR" TO-DAY ONLY.

To him who has faith and waits, all things come. This is Walter Hiers' favourite adage. For in "Sixty Cents an Hour," in which he is starred as Jimmy Kirk, he is abused by the president of the Savina National Bank. But his time comes. Shortly after the purchase of a narrow alley alongside of the bank, Kirk discovers that the wall of the bank extends a foot over his property. It is a case of tearing the entire wall down and rebuilding at great expense or buying Kirk out. The bank president chooses the latter, and the money is reluctantly handed over. Jimmy, now the possessor of considerable wealth, finds himself in a position to ask Mamie Smith, daughter of the bank president, to marry him. He is accepted readily enough and celebrates with one of Jenks's sodas.

THE RATS OF LONDON.

"The black rat is a wonderful climber, and overhead travelling facilities, electric cables, &c., have given it its chance, and no place is secure from its invasion," states the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London.

"It can be safely said that the number of rats in the City is being kept down, but the old English black rat appears to outnumber the so-called sewer rat by at least three to one. Old City men have said that thirty or forty years ago they were unable to enter their offices in the morning until the rats had been cleared out. Now that the sewers and drains of the City have had so much attention, the brown rats have been greatly reduced in numbers."

put first by experienced lawyers. Patience is the essential ingredient to the judicial temperament. Few can guess the strain of listening to the same sort of witnesses, and the very same counsel conducting the same sort of cases year in and year out; and it would seem that robust health were almost essential to ensure patience.

It is not always the most successful advocate who makes the best judge. Lord Blackburn had only an insignificant practice, and would, it is said, gladly have accepted a County Court judgeship; yet he became one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of judges of Victorian times.

CLOSED ON SUNDAY.

VISITORS WHO MISS HISTORIC PLACES.

LONDON AN OPEN DAY.

Many foreign visitors who have only a limited time in England are expressing regret that so many places of historic interest are open only on week-days, and that consequently Sunday is a lost day for them when they are touring.

Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire, the ancestral home of George Washington, is open on Sundays, but, as a "Daily Mail" correspondent pointed out recently, many American tourists who go to Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick are disappointed when they find the chief places of interest closed.

Day to See London. The State Apartments at Hampton Court can be seen on Sundays from 2-6 p.m., while the gardens are open on that day from 8 a.m.

OLD LONDON CHARM

RETURNED TRAVELLER'S LAMENT.

LOST CHARACTERS.

Is London losing its age-old charm?

A London-born man who is revisiting the city for the first time after 30 years in Australia writes to the "Daily Mail" declaring that in his opinion it is.

London has lost the quaint characters who made London and made Charles Dickens (he writes). Their passing has made all the difference.

Where are the bellman, the crossing-sweeper, the lavender girl with her pretty song? I have listened in vain for the mufin-man, who I am told is almost extinct. I have not found one of the old whip-minders, although I am told that just one

TWO YEARS' SILENCE.

EXPLORER IN UNKNOWN BRAZIL.

AMONG WILDEST OF INDIANS.

Alarm is beginning to be felt for the safety of Col. P. H. Fawcett, from whom no news has been received since shortly after he set out, in the early part of 1925, in the face of great risks, on an expedition to the interior of Brazil. Dr. D. G. Hogarth, referring to Col. Fawcett's long silence in his presidential address to the Royal Geographical Society at the Eolian Hall, Bond Street, W., said:

Before his departure Colonel Fawcett stated that he proposed to go where none but he could hope to penetrate and pass.

He insisted that no uneasiness need be felt if nothing was heard of his fortunes for two whole years, or even more.

His line was to strike north from Cuyaba, in the province of Matto Grosso, to the headwaters of the River Xingu, and on reaching the 11th parallel of south latitude to turn across more than 1,000 miles of unknown country to the Atlantic.

Out of Reach of Whites. Almost from the start his expedition had to be to live solely on the country, although this is, in part, of more or less desert character. Further on, it would have to make contact with the wildest of Indian tribes, out of reach of white races.

Since Colonel Fawcett more than two years ago left the extreme range of effective Brazilian authority at Bakairi post all has been dark.

No mission of search could attempt to follow him far beyond that point, for if the party that he led could not penetrate and push through, much less can anyone else. The only thing to do will be to prospect in various directions, just so far as is consistent with reasonable prospects of safe return, and gather from natives such information of what is beyond as may be procurable.

2,500-YEAR-OLD HOUSE INTACT.

The Mizpah expedition of the Pacific School of Religion, under the direction of Professor William Bada, which is investigating the site of the city of Tel-el-Nisab, seven miles north of Jerusalem, has made some highly important discoveries.

An exceptionally fine, well-preserved Israelite house of the seventh century B.C. has been disclosed, including the street entrance, several rooms, a large stone basin, the bread trough, and a private cistern behind the house. A large four-handled earthenware pot containing the remains of food, was found still embedded in the ashes of the fire-place, left there when the inhabitants departed 2,500 years ago.

There are no horse-shoeing smiths in your streets. Your silk hat polishing shops of the old City that I used to know seem to have gone, and so, too, I suppose, have the quaint old men who wielded the irons. Does anyone see the door-step girl—the girl who tours for work—in these days?

The old characters have gone, taking most of the charm of London with them.

A "SYZYGY" MOON.

EARTH TILTS THAT MAY CAUSE MADNESS.

ISLANDERS' STRANGE WAYS

How many people know what syzygymania is?

There is at least one man in London who could tell them all about it—Mr. R. F. Thomson, an Acting Deputy Commissioner of the Western Pacific, stationed at Faisi, in the Solomon Islands. Mr. Thomson's forbears went to Australia from Scotland in 1840 and he is making his first visit to England. At Faisi he is one of about 40 white people, half of whom are women, among 1,000 or more Melanesians. His duties keep him in constant contact with the native, and that is how he has come to learn so much about what he calls syzygymania.

At the periods of high tides and full moons, the natives are affected with a sort of madness which passes when the moon wanes and the tides are again normal. It is this madness that Mr. Thomson calls syzygymania, but he said to a reporter:

Really the moon's attraction has nothing to do with the lapse of mental balance, but to make the time a definite one we can take the period of the moon's syzygy and call the mental state of the natives syzygymania. The earth at this period has a distinct tilt, and it is only my theory, but nevertheless it may be true, that certain glands of these people may be upset which may have a reaction on the brain.

Syzygymania is not the only curious habit of the natives of the Solomon Islands. They have the curious belief that if they are suffering from an ailment they can get rid of it by calling their dogs by the name of the illness. Mr. Thomson said:

When I first went to Faisi and was engaged in registering dogs I was struck by the frequency of the name Maola, but it was explained to me that Tia Maola meant stomach ache, Tohi Maola headache, and Lua Maola pain in the neck.

NAVAL MARRIAGES.

It is stated in Fleet Orders that men who wish to be married in England or Wales at Nonconformist places of worship, or in register offices, have on several occasions recently been furnished with certificates of publication of banns contrary to the directions given in the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions. The preliminary procedure laid down in Article 503 must be strictly observed. The following is an outline: The officer or man concerned must give notice in Form S. 570; the commanding officer should enter a copy in Form S. 574; a public notice on Form S. 570 must be displayed on board for twenty-one days; and if no objection has been raised the commanding officer must then issue a certificate on Form S. 573.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to our Allies, and perhaps also to the special Providence which presides over the destinies of the improvident—Lord Haig.

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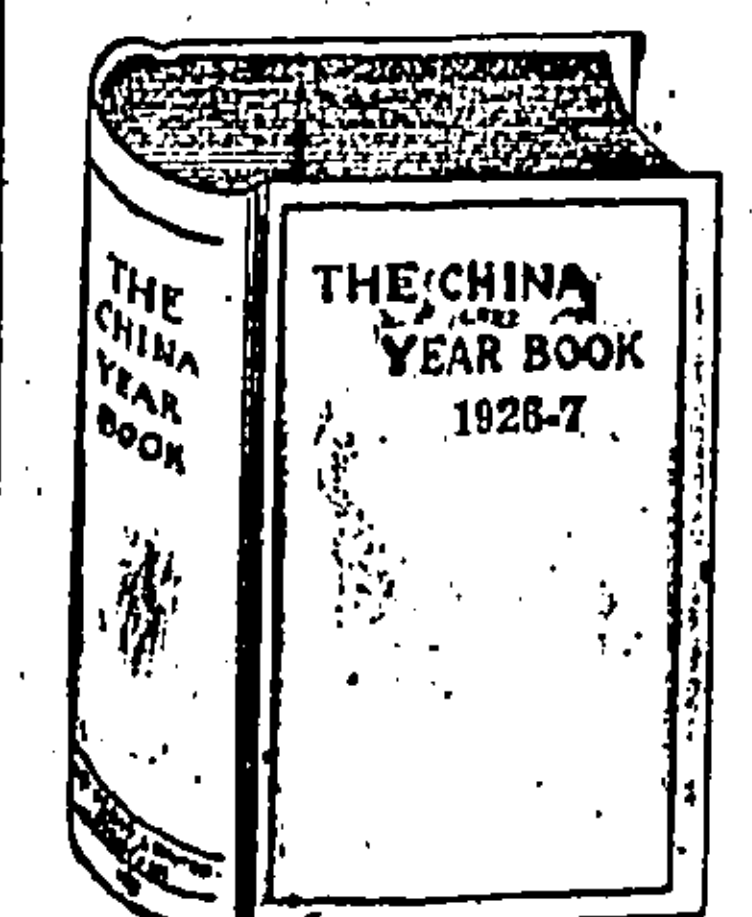
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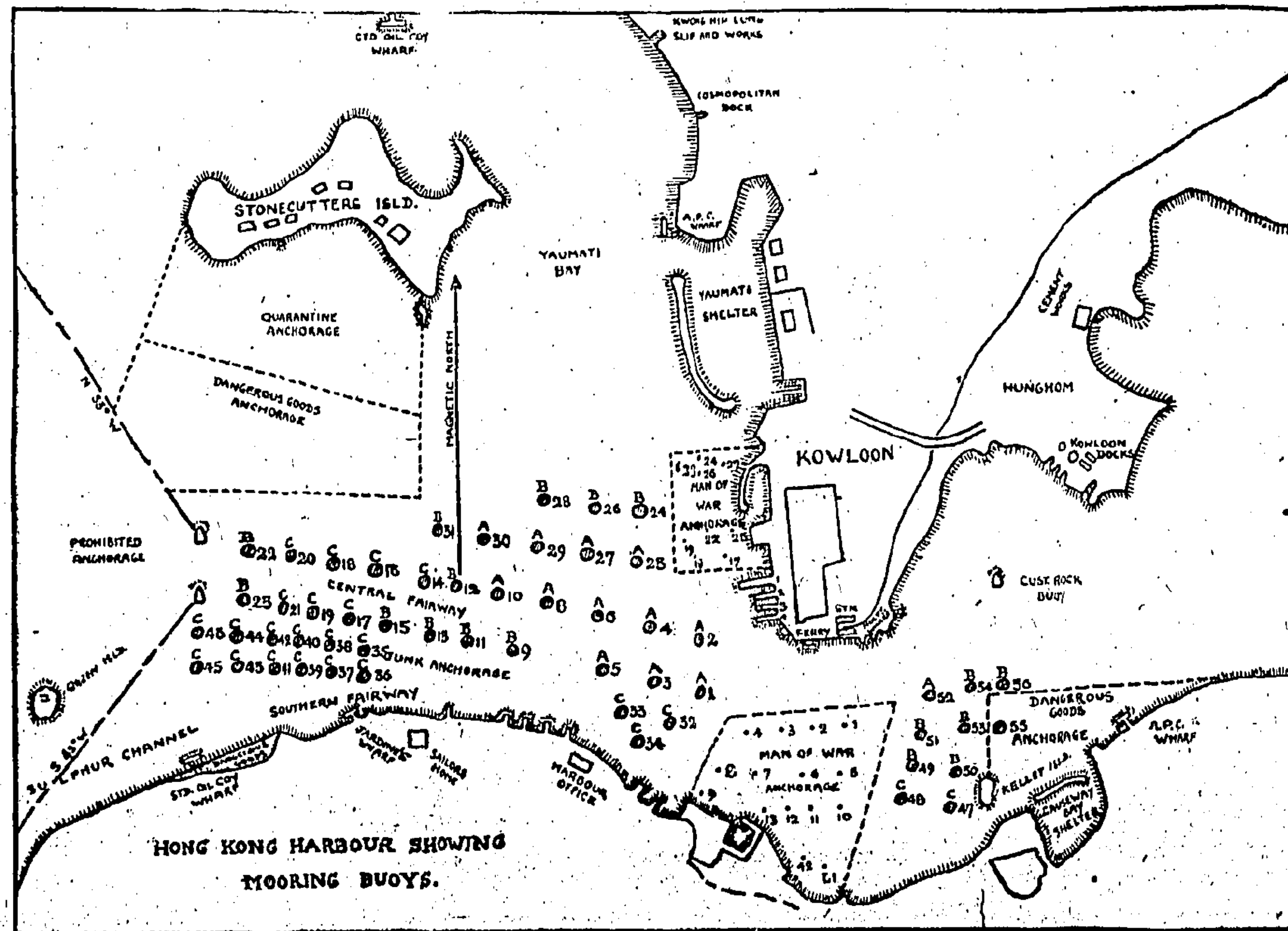
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Estimates furnished on application.
Hongkong, April 1, 1924.

THE WAY THE WORLD WAGS.

Fortune From Smokes.

Another tobacco magnate has left an enormous fortune. The will of Mr. Fenwick Richards, of Bristol, who was a director of a branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co., has been sworn at 2459,924.

Two airmen from the R.A.F. Central Flying School, Wittering, were killed near Stamford when their machine crashed.

In 1925 there were over 14,000 cases of murder in the first or second degree in the United States. Murder in the second degree corresponds more or less to manslaughter in Great Britain.

The Aga Khan's Dark Japan, favourite for the Gold Cup at Ascot, finished third, Sir Abe Bailey's Foxlaw gaining an easy victory.

In the Gloucestershire and Essex cricket match 924 runs were obtained for the loss of only eight wickets.

A retired shoemaker living in a small village near Chaumont has been arrested at the age of 83, charged with the murder of his wife, aged 76. He has confessed that he stabbed her to death through jealousy because she was unfaithful to him in 1874.

A Cleethorpes (Yorkshire) blacksmith, Hans Oscar Hansen, aged 32, died suddenly and Dr. J. McKerchar, at the inquest, said death was due to a shrapnel bullet which had been there nine years.

At the inquest on Mr. Arthur Bennington Reckitt, 65, of Marrows Wells, Weybridge, Surrey, a director of Messrs. Reckitt and Sons Ltd., who was found drowned in a foot of water in a pond at Elloughton, East Yorkshire, a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind was returned.

"It was a mean thing for a father to rob his crippled child," said Mr. R. M. Howe, appearing on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions at Bow Street Police court to support a charge of obtaining money by false pretences against John Bowen Wood, 37, a labourer, of Tidey-street, Bromley-by-Bow.

No Correct English!

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, remarking that there was "no such thing in the world as correct English speech," said we had 42,767,500 dialects, and each speaker of those dialects regarded all other dialects as a mark of inferiority.

Gold Cup day at Ascot was enjoyed in ideal weather, and the meeting was again attended by the King and Queen.

Allegations contained in a question relating to British troops in China have been flatly denied by the Government.

A wide range of subjects has been prepared for the Imperial Education Conference, which is to be opened by the Prince of Wales at the Board of Education.

Evidence on behalf of newspaper proprietors' organisations has been given before the Home Office Committee, which is inquiring into the operation of the Shops Acts.

A conference over which Earl Balfour presided decided that it was desirable to form an international council in relation to the maintenance of an international standard for the English language.

At the commencement of the sitting of the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury was followed by Viscount Haldane and Earl Beauchamp in paying a warm tribute to the memory of the late Marquis of Lansdowne.

Lord Dawson of Penn, invited, attended a meeting of the National Canine Defence League, and defended vivisection against its critics, contending that there was no material difference between vivisection of animals and operations on human beings.

FEW CHILDREN ESCAPE IT.

Stomach aches, so inseparable from the years of childhood, can become serious bowel disorder if not promptly quieted. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is safe and dependable for both children and grown people. It immediately relieves severe intestinal pain and stops weakening diarrhoea. For sale everywhere.

Dominions Films.

At the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, W., a building has been converted into a cinema for the display of films illustrating scenery and life in the Dominions, and admission will be free on and after July 1.

At Linlithgow, a Belgian ship's fireman, Colin Jakaroff, was fined £190 or six months' imprisonment for concealing from the Customs authorities 5,000 cigars, 750 cigarettes, and 42 bottles of foreign spirits.

When a diminutive 14-year-old boy was charged by his mother a woman of ample proportions, with assaulting her with an iron bar, the Bath magistrates bound him over and ordered his removal from his mother's charge.

A junior Chamber of Commerce, affording opportunities for young men in administrative posts to qualify for more important work, is being formed at Birmingham.

Mr. Dennis Rooke, the Australian airman who is flying to Australia in a Moth aeroplane, had a narrow escape when landing at Karachi, India, his machine striking a bank and sustaining damage which will necessitate a week's repairs.

On the L.C.C. estate at Dagenham, Essex, Mrs. Nellie Stockwell, aged 30, of 19, Armsteage-vaik, was found dead with her throat cut, and her husband, also with his throat cut, was taken to hospital in a critical condition.

A large uncut ruby weighing 61 carats, lost by Mrs. Graham Pole, wife of Major D. Graham Pole, of London, when travelling to Derbyshire, was found on the railway near Leicester by a platelayer, who gave it to his children to play with.

A leading insurance journal reports that the murder death-rate of the country declined from 11 per 100,000 of the population in 1925 to 9.9 per 100,000 in 1926. While the crest of the murder wave appeared to have passed, there were still approximately 12,000 murders in the United States last year.

MOB ATTACKS JAIL.

STREAMS OF AMMONIA USED IN DEFENCE.

A frenzied mob of 2,000 people was held at bay by local officers guarding the county jail, at Tampa (Florida), but only after a dozen persons, including one woman, had been wounded.

The mob was in search of a prisoner named Levins, who was reported to have confessed to having murdered an entire family of five persons of the name of Merrill.

Streams of ammonia, directed by the chemical squad of the local fire departments, were used to repel the attackers, but they refused to disperse. Some took up a position in a negro church opposite the jail, from which fire was opened. Others used heavy timbers as battering rams against the walls of the jail. In one attack 60 men succeeded in breaking through one of the walls, but two of the attackers who fell into the hole thus made were immediately arrested.

A daybreak a company of the Militia arrived. The mob's sharpshooters continued firing on the jail until it was reported that two more companies of the Militia were on their way. Then the rioters dispersed.

HONG KONG HOTEL VISITORS.

July 26, 1927.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Avery, Mr. A. E. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Angora.
Mr. S. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Bergum, Mr. R. E. O. Berger.
Mr. and Mrs. Closs.
Mr. C. W. O. Van Dorsser.
Mr. T. J. Evans.
Mr. C. J. Ferguson.
Mr. A. F. Henry.
Messrs. J. E. Joseph, F. H. C. Joeger.
Messrs. H. A. Keller, J. Keller.
Mr. M. Lynbery, Miss H. Lillie.
Mr. H. Landis, Mr. and Mrs. Laflerty and family.
Mr. C. B. Morrison, Mrs. R. Maurin.
Mr. C. H. Nance.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Pasco, Mr. R. L. Parker.
Mr. A. N. Reis.
Mr. and Mrs. de Serier, Mr. D. E. Smith.
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The China Mail

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"TITAN" 20th Nov. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

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NEW YORK SERVICE.

"HRELEUS" 29th July New York, Boston & Baltimore
"MENTOR" 24th Aug. New York, Boston & Baltimore

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"PATROCLUS" 27th July Singapore, Marseilles & London
"ANTENOR" 24th Aug. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"HEXTON" 31st Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

List of ships expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong to-day.
Oldenburg, President Cleveland, President Madison, Patroclus, Tjipanas, Mausang, Cremer, Hailong, Hangsang, Sandviken, Kwaisang, Glenamoy, West Ivan, Chaksang, Sengbo, Macassar Maru, Sekko Maru, Rangoon Maru, Bandoeng Maru, Seattle Maru, Siberia Maru, Hakusan Maru.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
Japan & Shanghai	29
Europe via Negapatun, letters only London	Hakusan Maru.
30th June	Oldenburg.
SUNDAY, JULY	31
Europe via Negapatun papers only London, (30th June)	Kum Sang.
MONDAY, AUGUST	1
Manila	Empress of Canada.
FRIDAY, AUGUST	5
Shanghai	Kashgar.
MONDAY, AUGUST	8
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	Emp. of Russia.
MONDAY, AUGUST	22
Manila	Emp. of Russia.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per
WEDNESDAY, JULY	27
Saigon	Telemachus
Samshui & Wuchow	Kochow
Shanghai & Japan	Kamo Maru
THURSDAY, JULY	28
*Swatow, *Amoy & *Formosa	Deli Maru
Formosa	Batavia Maru
Straits	Seattle Maru
Java via Batavia	Tjikarang
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hai Hong
Swatow	Hydranga
Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia	Glenamoy
FRIDAY, JULY	29
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang
Straits & Cebu. Parcels Noon.	Lai Sang.
Letters 1 p.m.	
Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island due Thursday 13th August. Parcels Noon. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	
Straits	Pembrokehire
SATURDAY, JULY	30
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 29th August. G.P.O.—Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. Kowloon P.O.—Registration 8 a.m. Letters 9 a.m. E. & S. Africa	Hakusan Maru. Canada Maru
SUNDAY, JULY	31
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hozan Maru
Formosa	Oldenburg
MONDAY, AUGUST	1
Amoy	Kurung
TUESDAY, AUGUST	2
Holhow, Pakhoi & Halphong	Menade Maru
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 3rd Sept. K.P.O.—Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m. G.P.O.—Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	Paul Leat.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COUNCIL VOTES.

Large Supplementary Expenditure.

\$95,000 FOR TYTAM TUK.

New Charity Organisation For Relief Work.

The Finance Committee of the Legislative Council will meet tomorrow afternoon when the following Votes will be asked for:-

"Public Works, Extraordinary: Public Conveniences at King's Park, Kowloon, and Gascoigne Road Sewer \$17,000.00

As no Sanitary Conveniences exist at the Recreation Grounds under King's Park, Kowloon, the following are considered essential to meet the immediate needs of the users of these areas.

(a) An eight seat latrine and two stall urinal.
(b) A three stall urinal.

This work can be completed in 1927 and an amount of \$5,000 is accordingly requested.

Gascoigne Road Sewer: The original intention was to charge this to head 31 sub-head 57 page 80 of 1927 Estimates but with a view to economy it was decided to omit certain works including the Public Convenience in King's Park and the necessary sewer in connection therewith. The Miscellaneous Drainage Works vote was reduced from \$100,000 to \$70,000 and the whole of this has been allocated to other drainage works. It is now considered necessary to proceed with the erection of the Public Convenience and consequently the sewer in Gascoigne Road must be provided for at an estimated cost of \$12,000.

With a view to economy an amended scheme for the layout of the Kowloon Hospital ground has been prepared and approved. The amended scheme is estimated to cost \$30,000 out of the \$50,000 provided for the original scheme under head 31 sub-head 52 page 80 of the 1927 Estimates and the above expenditure can be met from the saving thus effected.

The above is to be met from savings under head 31 sub-head 52 page 80 of the 1927 Estimates and the above expenditure can be met from the saving thus effected.

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In March, 1927. No provision was made for above item of expenditure in 1927 Estimates, as it was assumed that they would appear in 1928 accounts, and no funds are available in 1927 votes.

A supplementary vote which is in the nature of a revote of \$400 is accordingly requested.

*Kowloon-Canton Railway: Other Charges, Miscellaneous, E-1-7-3

Stere Depreciation Provision made in Estimates (page 84 item 7)

This additional sum of \$21 is required to meet the write off of the book value of unserviceable stores reported at the Annual Stocktaking, 1927.

The above is to be met from savings under Other Charges, 14, Locomotive Repairs E-4-2-1.

Materials for Repairs and Renewals (1927 Estimates page 84 item 3.)

Public Works, Extraordinary: Water Boat Dock, Lai Chi Kok

Provision made in Estimates (page 82 sub-head 103)

Revised Estimate of Total cost

Less contribution from Kailan Mining Administration under conditions of Sale of N.K.M.L. No. 8 credited to vote

Total cost to Government

Amount Expended up to end of 1926

Balance required for 1927

Vote in 1927 Estimates

Supplementary supply required

The cost of the work has been increased owing to the need for protective work referred to when the Budget for 1927 was introduced.

As the protective work proceeded it was decided in order to give greater protection that it would be desirable to increase the rubble backing to the East Wall by forming the slope to 1 to 2 in lieu of 1 to 1 1/2 on which the previous estimate was based.

The above is to be met from savings under head 31 sub-head 101, (1927 Estimates page 82 sub-head 101).

Kowloon-Canton Railway: Special Expenditure, Rain Storm Damage on May 23, 1927

The sum of \$400 is asked for the cost of repairs to retaining wall at Mile 14 3/4 and wash out of railway embankment at Bridge No. 9.

Kowloon Tong, also clearing nullah at Hung-hom Workshops, caused by the rainstorm on May 23, 1927.

No provision was made in the 1927 Estimates for repairs of rainstorm damage, and the repairs had to be carried out as soon as possible.

Charitable Services: General Charities Organisation

A General Charities Organisation is being formed in order to co-ordinate the relief work of the various local societies.

There is a pressing need for some such machinery for enquiring into the circumstances of persons who apply for relief and furnishing information regarding such applicants to societies interested. The new organisation should do much to prevent overlapping and to ensure that charity be dispensed only in worthy cases.

Its activities will be directed by an Honorary Secretary who will however require paid clerical assistance and Government has agreed to contribute \$500 p.a. towards the cost of this.

Provision is being made in the 1928 Estimates but as it is considered desirable to start the scheme immediately a supplementary vote for \$300 is required. (C.S.O. 398/22.)

Public Works, Extraordinary: Tytam Tuk Scheme Engine and Boiler

Provision made in Estimates (page 80 item 4)

The amount voted under this sub-head in 1927 Estimates is \$1,000. This sum is insufficient to meet necessary expenditure in connection with Training books, Impression papers and stencil, etc., which contain the charge of \$400 for the books, etc., ordered from Home in November, 1926, but for which the Crown Agents' accounts only reached this office

in March, 1927. No provision was made for above item of expenditure in 1927 Estimates, as it was assumed that they would appear in 1928 accounts, and no funds are available in 1927 votes.

A supplementary vote which is in the nature of a revote of \$400 is accordingly requested.

*Kowloon-Canton Railway: Other Charges, Miscellaneous, E-1-7-3

Stere Depreciation Provision made in Estimates (page 84 item 7)

This additional sum of \$21 is required to meet the write off of the book value of unserviceable stores reported at the Annual Stocktaking, 1927.

The above is to be met from savings under Other Charges, 14, Locomotive Repairs E-4-2-1.

DAVIS CO., LTD.

Winding up Application Granted.

SUPREME COURT ACTION.

An Unsatisfied Judgment For \$26,474.

The firm of Davis Co., Ltd., of Queen's Building, was wound up at the Supreme Court this morning on the application of Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. Davidson).

Mr. Alabaster, in making the application, said that the grounds for it were that the Company was unable to pay its debts. The Company was incorporated in 1918 with the registered office in Queen's Building, the nominal capital being £300,000, of which £208,700 was paid up. It was established to take over the previous business, viz. that of general merchants, etc. On October 30 of last year petitioning creditor obtained judgment for \$26,474.05 (with \$242.75 costs) but the execution judgment when issued was returned unsatisfied.

The petition was verified, stated counsel, by petitioner's own oath and affidavit of service. No notice had been given of intention to defend the suit.

His Lordship (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) made an order for winding-up, with costs, and it was indicated that the Official Receiver would automatically become the liquidator.

FIRST AID.

GOOD WORK BY AMBULANCE MEMBERS.

Members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade are to be congratulated on their prompt attendance on the occasion of recent mishaps and the able assistance rendered to victims of misfortune.

Thirty members of the Y.M.C.A., Kowloon and Mongkok Divisions were promptly in attendance at the house collapse at 349, Queen's Road West, and rendered first-aid to four patients.

Sergt. Ng Hon-sang was one of the first in attendance on the Chinese who was found in the street near the Fire Brigade station from which he is reported to have fallen or jumped, and the same officer also reported to the Police a case of a sick and helpless man whom he found in Pak Chee Lane, Gage Street, and attended to before despatch to the Tung Wah Hospital.

Tytam Tuk Pumping Station—Additional Pumping Engine.

Under the Contract for this engine payment was spread over a number of years and the yearly Estimates have contained a sum expected to be sufficient for each year.

Certain Crown Agents Charges which it was anticipated would be paid in 1926, and were provided for in that year's Estimates, have, however, not been received until this year and the amount voted is inadequate to meet them.

The contract price was \$25,162 and in addition there are freightage charges, etc., and Consulting Engineers' fees.

The statement below shows the positions:-

Total Estimates cost, \$25,000.00
Total Expenditure up to 31.12.26 158,774.64

Balance \$126,225.36

Estimated Expenditure in 1927 \$125,000.00

Amount voted in 1927 Estimates 30,000.00

Supplementary Vote required 95,000.00

The above is to be met from savings under head 31 sub-heads 24, 58, 57, 61, 64, 77, 94, 98 and 101 (1927 Estimates pages 79, 80, 81, 82 items 24, 58, 57, 61, 64, 77, 94, 98, and 101).

Items the cost of which can be met wholly or in part by Savings from other sub-heads of the head are marked with an asterisk (*). The source and extent of the Savings will be found in the explanation of the individual items.

QUEEN'S

DOROTHY PHILLIPS

in

THE SPORTING CHANCE

STAR

SIXTY CENTS
AN HOUR

WORLD

HOOT GIBSON

in

THE SILENT RIDER

LEO PODOLSKY

and

MME. VERA MIROVA

The famous premiere danseuse will give one concert only

on

MONDAY, AUGUST 8th

at 9.30 p.m.

at

The Queen's Theatre.

"Poet at the Piano."

"One of the few and rare personalities in Music."

"He has an expressive lyricism which charms the ear, and which depends upon subtlety of rhythm, touch and tempo to make his music agreeable to the fancy and to the judgment at once."

"Podolsky's talents are worthy of exploitation in the artistic holy of holies. After hearing him play the Bach-Liszt 'Wailing, Crying, Moaning, Sighing' and the little heard 'Davidsbuender Tantz' it was easy to foresee that his career in the United States is assured."

The above excerpts from the leading papers of Chicago when Podolsky recently performed there at the Studebaker Theatre speak for themselves.

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